

By Ethiopia's 'Genocidal' Ruler

Castro, Young 'Misled,' Siad Barre Says

PARIS, June 20 (IHT).—Somalian President Mohammed Siad Barre believes both Cuban President Fidel Castro and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young have been "misled" and "misinformed" about northeast Africa—an area of superpower rivalries as differences increase between the Horn's two main powers, Somalia and Ethiopia.

In an interview with Newsweek senior editor Arnold de Borchgrave at his headquarters near Mogadishu's airport, President Siad Barre also said that it will be "up to the people of Djibouti" the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, "to determine their future" when the colony becomes independent a week from today. "We will accept anything they decide."

The President countered both Mr. Young's recent assertion that the Cuban presence in Ethiopia was a stabilizing factor and Mr. Castro's description of the government of the Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, as "Africa's first truly Marxist revolution." He said that Col. Mengistu "is a sick mind conducting bloodthirsty genocide. Ethiopia is neither Marxist nor Leninist, neither Socialist nor



Mohammed Siad Barre

democratic. They only know how to kill."

Here are excerpts of the three-hour conversation, President Siad Barre's first with a U.S. newsman since 1974:

Borchgrave—Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the Sudan and the Western powers are concerned about Soviet designs in the Horn of

Africa, since bases there could control the flow of oil to the West. Do you share this concern?

Siad Barre—Russia is no different from other major powers who are foreigners in the area pursuing what they perceive to be their own interests. What we believe is that the oil lanes must be kept open, free and peaceful, and the people around these seas must take the responsibility to insure that there is no interference by either superpower. Our interest is to guarantee a two-way flow of oil and trade with the Western world.

Q—In a recent interview, Fidel Castro said that Ethiopia's Feb. 3 military coup—the day Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam killed 7 leading moderate officers at a revolutionary council meeting—was Africa's first truly Marxist revolution. How do you explain Castro's characterization of the Ethiopian regime?

A—Castro was misled. He doesn't know Africa and is uninformed about the grass roots. After all, the Ethiopians fooled the U.S. for years, so why shouldn't Castro be misinformed after a brief visit (in March)? The Ethiopian reality is quite different. Mengistu is a sick mind conducting bloodthirsty genocide. Ethiopia is neither Marxist nor Leninist, neither Socialist nor democratic. They only know how to kill.

Q—U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young recently suggested that the presence of Cuban military advisers may help to stabilize Ethiopia. How do you see the Cuban role there?

A—Young is also misled. It is wishful thinking on his part and I don't agree with him. You cannot stabilize anarchy by lending support to those who are suppressing colonized people struggling for their freedom.

Q—What are the Cubans doing here in Somalia? Are they still training your people's militia and the guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front?

A—They were never involved with the Somali freedom fighters in Ogaden. A handful of Cubans helped us with our own militia. But they have now left.

Q—The Western Somali Liberation Front (fighting for Somalian control of part of east Ethiopia) recently claimed credit for the sabotage of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti rail line, which carries 80 per cent of Ethiopia's foreign trade. Why are you doing this?

A—We are not responsible for the tactics of these Somali nationalists fighting for their freedom. We are helping them the same way we are helping freedom fighters in Rhodesia—with limited means. But we are not going to invade Ethiopia. That's the kind of nonsense you read in sensational Western papers.

Q—Is a compromise between you and Ethiopia over Djibouti still possible, and what shape would it take?

A—This idea comes from the same sick brain—Mengistu's. Djibouti will be free and independent next week. How can we impose a compromise on a new sovereign nation? It will be up to the people of Djibouti to determine their future. We will accept anything they decide.

Q—If Ethiopia is everything you say it is, how do you explain the fact that the Soviets have begun to give it massive military aid?

A—It is a matter of interests. When the U.S. was evicted from Ethiopia, a vacuum was created and the Soviet Union filled it.

Q—Are you interested in U.S. military aid?

A—We have no proposals before us. It would depend on circumstances. What we now receive from the Soviet Union is sufficient.

Q—Is Somalia planning a joint venture with the Westinghouse Corp. to exploit what may be a large uranium deposit?

A—It is under consideration.

Terrorists Shoot Milan Foreman, Fire Warehouses

MILAN, June 20 (AP).—A foreman of the SIT-Siemens telecommunications group was shot and wounded in Milan this morning, an hour before resumption of the trial of Renato Curcio, the leader of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization.

Giuseppe Dambrosio, 36, employed in the telephone cables division of SIT-Siemens, was shot by two youths as he left his house to go to work, police reported. His condition was not serious.

The attack came less than 20 hours after terrorist commandos burned the warehouses of SIT-Siemens and Magneti Marelli in Milan, causing damage estimated at 50 billion lire (\$33 million). The companies make electrical equipment.

Front Line, a leftist extremist organization similar to the Red Brigades, said it set the fires. Mr. Curcio is being tried along with four other persons on charges of attempted murder and possession of arms and explosives.

Italian Prisoners Flee

CAPRAIA ISLAND, Italy, June 20 (AP).—Five convicts escaped from the prison of this island last night and sailed away in two stolen rubber motorboats.

For Whites in Rhodesia Town, War Not Destroying Good Life

By John F. Burns

UMTALI, Rhodesia, June 20 (UPI).—Anybody who wonders what white Rhodesians are fighting for finds all the answers in this small town in the mountains along the Mozambique border. Its climate, setting and genteel comforts give it a quality that is exceptional even by Rhodesian standards.

"We've all been looking in our atlases to find somewhere we could go to, but none of us has found anywhere that offers anything approaching the kind of life we have here," said Geoffrey Appleton, who runs the most successful building firm in town. Similar sentiments are voiced wherever a visitor goes, despite the growing pressures of the war.

Twice last year the town was mortared by black guerrillas firing from sanctuaries beyond the high-wire fencing along the border. There were no fatalities and little property damage, but it was a sharp reminder that Umtali, 100 miles southeast of Salisbury, the capital, is in the middle of the hottest war zone.

Before the mortaring, the army had established a new operational area, code-named Thrasher, with headquarters here. The old Cecil Hotel, once the grandest building in town, was taken over as a command post.

Weapons Common

Otherwise, life in the town goes on much as before. The 8,500 residents commonly carry weapons in their cars if they venture out of town after dusk, and they can no longer cross the border, which was closed by Mozambique's Marxist government a year ago in March. The move ended holiday trips to the coastal city of Beira and shorter excursions to the nearby town of Vila Manica, an old Portuguese settlement renowned for its wines and beer.

"But these are relatively minor things, aren't they?" said Mrs. Doreen Stanbury, partner in a real estate firm on Main Street. Like many Umtalians, Mrs. Stanbury emigrated from Britain with her husband in 1955. They chose the town for many of the same reasons that led Cecil Rhodes's pioneers to found the first settlement here in 1890—a perfect climate, temperate even in winter, an idyllic landscape, and economic opportunities that offered a comfortable living.

Even under the U.S. trade sanctions that followed the break with Britain in 1965, farmers prospered, growing crops of tobacco, coffee, tea and fruit. Timber merchants, a paper mill and a car assembly plant also expanded, although the car plant switched from British Leyland products to Citroen and Datsun, which still are produced in considerable numbers.

A newly opened oil refinery, however, closed in 1966 when a British naval blockade forced the Portuguese colonial authorities to seal off the pipeline from Beira. A more serious blow came nine months after a revolution in Mozambique took power in 1975, closing the border and with it the railway line that carried a large volume of sanctions-busting traffic from Beira.

With the border closure, migration from the town increased. Some said that only 500 have left, but Mrs. Stanbury, whose business is a sensitive barometer, said it was closer to 1,500. She said that most were young couples with children heading for South Africa or Britain.

"If I had young children, I think I might do the same," she said, citing the widespread fear here that educational standards might fall under black rule. In principle, Prime Minister Ian Smith has undertaken to transfer power to the black majority if terms can be worked out that are satisfactory to the white minority.

With the departures, about 150 houses in the town and numerous small farms in the valleys nearby are up for sale, often at prices 30 per cent or more lower than what they would have fetched a few years ago before the war started in earnest.

The municipal council recently approved completion of a \$1.3-million sewage project and the last stage of a \$7.2-million water scheme. "Why not?" said John Cochrane, the town clerk, who emigrated from Scotland.

"Regardless of what government is in power, people will still need municipal services."

Mr. Cochrane scoffed at reports that Umtali was a beleaguered outpost. "All that stuff about people going around worrying about tomorrow, that's absolute rubbish," he said. "Where are we going to run to? Where is there in the world where they don't have problems?"

Kenya Report Asserts Amin Has Vanished

NAIROBI, June 20 (UPI).—Roadblocks were set up and troop movements increased around the Ugandan capital of Kampala today following news reports that President Idi Amin had disappeared following an assassination attempt.

There were "more troops than usual" on the streets and roadblocks were placed around Kampala, telephone reports from the capital said.

Diplomatic sources said "something appears to have happened" in Kampala. But reports from the city were confused and sketchy and a front-page story in the Nation newspaper here that Field Marshal Amin had disappeared Saturday could not be confirmed.

The Nation said Marshal Amin's auto had been riddled with bullets in an ambush on the outskirts of Entebbe, near Kampala, Saturday morning by two gunmen.

The nation quoted Vice-President Mustafa Adrisi as saying the army and police had been fully mobilized in a search for him.

"If you find him, please contact Uganda immediately," Mr. Adrisi told the Nation, possibly in a tongue-in-cheek remark.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that there had been a shooting incident Saturday near the spot that the Nation mentioned. But they had no confirmation that the incident involved Marshal Amin and said the area was also notorious for regular shooting exchanges between rowdy troops and civilians.

Troop Presence

These sources said there was an increased troop presence today in front of the Ministry of Information building, but otherwise the city was generally calm. A source conceded, "It wasn't the quietest weekend in Kampala."

An official at Marshal Amin's Entebbe state house said the Nation report was inaccurate but added, "We do not know where the President is. I haven't seen him since Friday."

He said, "There are a lot of Muslim troops outside the state house and Christians inside"—a possible indication of fresh unrest within the army.

Angola Reported Shaken by Attempted Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

radio and accused Mr. Alves of "developing secret methods for taking power." He said that the purged leaders had tried to destroy the permanent friendship between the Popular Movement and the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

At 3 a.m. on May 27, fighting broke out in Luanda, and a group of rebels took over the radio station. At 7:30 a.m., an unidentified speaker said that the station was in the hands of the "Action Committee of the Popular Movement."

Meanwhile, another group was attacking Sao Paulo Prison, where Mr. van Dunen and perhaps Mr. Alves were being held. Shortly after 8 a.m., the prison had been captured and many prisoners freed.

The news was announced by the insurgent-held radio, "Liberty for comrade van Dunen, death to the reactionaries," a speaker said. For the next few hours, a number of speakers, including army commanders, shouted slogans and exhorted Angolans to rally at the presidential palace.

Then at 10:20, a song was suddenly interrupted. According to the Agence France-Presse corre-

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spondent in Luanda, the station was recaptured by "pro-government forces backed by Cubans." At 10:45, the radio announced: "Forces faithful to comrade President Agostinho Neto again control our station. Long live comrade Agostinho Neto."

Within two hours, Mr. Neto went on the air. He said that it would take two or three months to know everything about the conspiracy and added: "At a time when we are fighting forces attacking us from abroad, it is very strange that the leftists and ultra-revolutionaries should also attack us." A dusk-to-dawn curfew was announced.

On May 28, Mr. Neto again spoke on the radio. He listed party functionaries whose bodies had been found and said that the "murders were committed in cold blood, since the comrades were probably shot and then burned."

On relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, Mr. Neto said: "The Soviet Union and Cuba are our friends. We will continue to work for the development of our relations with them."

Bern Announces New Spy Case Against a Swiss

BERN, June 20 (AP).—Federal authorities announced today that they have uncovered a new case of espionage, allegedly involving a Swiss who worked for Soviet agents and the diplomatic corps in Geneva.

The Justice Ministry said that the Swiss, a 50-year-old Geneva resident, was detained by authorities for two days last month and faces charges of gathering military information for a foreign country "to the detriment of another foreign country." The ministry did not name the nation that was the target of the alleged espionage activities.

Three days ago Swiss Army Brig. Gen. Jean-Louis Jeanneret, 67, was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and sentenced by a military court to 18 years in prison.

The Justice Ministry said that in the new case, the Swiss received correspondence from abroad and passed it to the Soviet diplomats at the UN. It said the Russians had left Switzerland when the case was broken.

They have been barred from re-entering the country, the ministry said.

Coalition Beaten In Dutch Antilles

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, June 20 (AP).—Political parties advocating independence scored major victories as voters on the six Caribbean islands of the Dutch Antilles elected a new parliament, weekend returns showed.

On Curacao, the largest island, where the right-of-center Democratic party staged a comeback and won six of the island's 12 seats in the 22-seat parliament, the moderate National party and the leftist Labor Front captured three each.

The Democratic party was ousted in 1973 elections after 20 years and replaced by the current coalition government led by Premier Juancho Evertz's Nationalists and the Labor Front.

Antillean Gov. Ben Letto must meet with party heads and pick a leader to form a coalition to replace the Evertz government, which will step down on Sept. 28.

Kosygin in Warsaw

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI).—Premier Alexei Kosygin flew to Warsaw today to attend the 31st session of Comecon, the East European economic grouping.

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S. Lebanon Being Devastated

Syria and Israel Fight 'Proxy' War

By Thomas W. Lippman

TAIBE, Lebanon, June 20 (WP).—The final battle for control of south Lebanon has evolved from a brutal little replay of the country's civil war into a proxy war between Syria and Israel.

Both are openly supporting rival sides in the struggle, Syria allied with Palestinian guerrilla forces, Israel backing Lebanese Christian militiamen. It is trench warfare, conducted largely by shelling with artillery and rockets, bringing ruin and devastation to the villages, and tobacco fields of this isolated region.

The confrontation carries the grave risk of all-out war between Syria and Israel. But in an odd way, this risk has also imposed a certain restraint, a set of unwritten rules that keeps the two sides from going beyond the point of no return.

From the Palestinian guerrilla outpost atop a windswept hill outside this abandoned village, for example, Israeli positions are within rifle shot and Israeli towns within easy reach of heavier weapons. But the Palestinians seldom shoot at them, partly because they would be defenseless if the Israelis responded with air strikes, but also because, according to well-placed sources, the Syrians have told them not to, fearing that it could touch off a war with Israel for which Syria is not prepared.

Move to Border

The Israelis train and supply the Christian forces and, according to some reports, occasionally take part in the shooting. But

they have not bombed or strafed the Palestinian positions. Nor did they take action when troops of the as-Saiqa faction of Palestinians, many of them believed to be Syrian regulars, moved into the border area where Israel would not tolerate overt Syrian presence.

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Sudan Expelling Moscow Facility

KHARTOUM, Sudan, June 20 (AP).—The Sudan yesterday ordered the closing of the Soviet cultural center in Khartoum in retaliation for last week's expulsion of five Sudanese diplomats from the Soviet Union, the official daily, al-Ayam, reported today.

It quoted a Foreign Ministry source as saying that the Sudanese government had asked the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum to close down the center within a week. Last month, the Sudan expelled 90 Soviet military advisers.

The source, whom the paper did not identify, said the decision was taken after the Sudan became convinced that Moscow did "not believe in promoting cultural relations." He said the Soviet expulsion of diplomats had paralyzed cultural relations between the two countries.

Carter Picks Shannon As Envoy to Ireland

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—President Carter today announced the nomination of William V. Shannon, 49, a member of The New York Times editorial board since 1964, to be ambassador to Ireland. Mr. Shannon is director of the American-Irish Foundation.

Mr. Carter said that he would nominate Leonard Woodcock, former president of the United Auto Workers, for the rank of ambassador while serving as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking.

nese war, this represented threat of new action against them. They backed the mil of the Christian villages at the border, apparently hoping set up a buffer between themselves and the Palestinians.

The Christians are backed against the border but hold large salients, one around the town of Metulla, another to the south of Hama. Israel equipped the Christians with U.S.-made 155-mm howitzers, larger field guns used by forces in the Vietnam war, coming to military sources, the Palestinians have received the Soviet-made 130-mm cannon, which has a range of nearly 30 miles.

With these and a host of snipers, they are blazing at each other's territory, the confrontation lines have been static since early April.



Ezer Weizman

Begin Policy Is Outlined

(Continued from Page 1)

interim, which is common behavior in the Knesset, then picked on his list.

The coalition agreement pledged to work for restriction abortion availability; limiting topes, which religious laws as a desecration of the created human body, and tightening the automatic citizenship rights for immigrants converted to Judaism.

Israeli Rebuttal

TEL AVIV, June 20 (AP). Foreign Ministry officials today that the London Sunday Times had turned down an Israeli offer to react to an article carried charging Israel committing widespread torture Arab prisoners.

"We are astonished that Times did not find it to give our reactions prior to publication," a Foreign Ministry official said.

Prison authorities had no comment on the article, which 44 Arabs had claimed to suffer ill treatment, ranging from beatings to electric shocks, sexual assaults and confinement in special torture cells.

"Allegations about torture prisoners have become a propaganda matter and all others are defended by lawyers," the official said. "The official said: Felicia Langer and Leah Tei who specialized in defense suspected terrorists and "we ten bring such allegation court, have never yet succeeded in proving them."

South Molucca Smash Window In Dutch Town

CULEMBORG, the N. lands, June 20 (Reuters).—exchanged gunfire with young South Moluccans over weekend in this town Utrecht, but no injuries were reported.

About 30 young South Moluccans went on the rampage, day, throwing up barricade smashing windows.

Tension has been running in Holland's Moluccan ex-cities since Dutch troops the seizure of a train and many school in northern Molucca a week ago with an assault which six South Moluccan men and two hostages killed.

On Thursday, police surrounded a Moluccan district near a train station after a policeman injured in a scuffle with a can youths.

Burma Auto Crash Kills French Envoy

RANGOON, June 20 (AP).—France's ambassador to Burma, Francois Geoffrey-Dechaum, was killed Saturday in a car crash in central Burma, the French Embassy said here.

The ambassador's wife and two children were seriously injured but were not in the car when it crashed. The car was involved in a collision with a bus near the town of Tamu, 200 miles from Rangoon, the embassy

Worst Winter in Memory

Worst Drought Since 1950s
in Southeast U.S. Farmers

By Drummond Ayres Jr.

GA., June 20 (NYT).—The worst drought in almost a century has hit the Deep South, leaving millions of acres of crops in jeopardy and farmers in a state of despair.

The Upper South has not been seriously affected.

"It's the worst drought in the Deep South since 1954," lamented Arthur White Jr., a farmer from Perry, Ga. "The only thing I've harvested so far this year is some spring wheat. It hasn't rained since March 27. Just look at those fields."

Fields Brown, Yellow

They shimmered brown and yellow to the tree line, a mile away. The corn had tasseled out at waist level. The peanuts were withering under a film of dust. The soybeans had barely sprouted.

Most of the corn in southern Georgia and Alabama has been written off at a planting loss of about \$100 an acre. The authorities in both states have asked President Carter to declare affected counties eligible for disaster aid.

The President's home county, Sumter in Georgia, is one of the hardest hit, particularly its peanut crop. "Every single day that it doesn't rain, hundreds of more acres will not respond," R. C. Robinson, a county agricultural agent, said.

Many Georgia and Alabama cattlemen are beginning to sell their herds because of hay shortages, which began in the extraordinarily cold winter as more hay had to be fed to cattle because of the lack of forage. The shortages have since been exacerbated by the drought. Last week in Montgomery, Ala., a stock auction lasted around the clock.

Some vegetable growers in South Carolina's coastal Low Country report a 50-per-cent loss in tomatoes. They add that what is left of the crop will bring in little profit because south Florida tomatoes, delayed in maturing by the long winter, are hitting the market at the same time.

Some Rainfall

Some rain fell on the eastern and western ends of the drought band last week, and Mississippi farmers later reported enough moisture to keep cotton going. South Carolina tobacco growers also said that they had been helped.

But elsewhere in the Deep South the dry spell continued unabated—except in scattered areas where enough money and groundwater were available for irrigation. Most counties were about seven inches or more short of normal rainfall, with the start of the dry spell having coincided disastrously with the start of the planting season.

In the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, the growers' losses have been put at about \$300 million by Robert Darr, president of the Southeastern branch of the Federal Land Bank and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

Pope Paul Warns
U.S. Bishops on
Sexual Doctrine

VATICAN CITY, June 20 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today warned more than 80 U.S. cardinals, archbishops and bishops to beware of challenges to Catholic teaching, particularly on sexual morality.

The Pontiff, in an audience given to prelates who attended yesterday's canonization ceremony for the United States' first male saint, John Nepomucene Gore, said St. Paul's teaching: "I put this duty to you—proclaim the message and welcome or unwelcome, insist on it. Refuse falsehood, correct error, call to obedience, but do all with patience and with the intention of teaching."

The Pope, 79, added: "And with a realistic awareness of certain challenges today in Catholic teaching, not the least of which is in the field of sexual morality, we add (again quoting Paul): 'Far from being content with sound teaching, people will be avid for the latest novelty and collect themselves a whole series of teachers according to their own tastes.'"

The Pope enjoined the U.S. prelates to "humbly ask for strength so as not to be tossed here and there, carried about by every wind of doctrine."

Storm Brewing for U.S. Company
That Makes Famed Munich Beer

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 20 (AP).—A complaint and a lawsuit have been filed in connection with the marketing of a domestic version of the beer that made Munich famous.

With no fanfare, Miller Brewing Co. began brewing Löwenbräu beer here about a year ago under what brewery spokesmen said is a 1974 agreement with Löwenbräu München Aktiengesellschaft, the West German producer.

The spokesmen said that Miller's did not intend to mislead consumers in marketing the domestic Löwenbräu. There is no difference between the Fort Worth and the Texas brewery but except for the mention of the Texas brewery on the label.

Dallas stockbroker John Landrum filed a complaint with the state attorney general's consumer fraud division and Chicago industrial engineer John Christoffel filed a Cook County Circuit Court suit accusing Miller's of misleading labeling and deceptive marketing.

Mr. Landrum, who cited alleged deceptions in the sale of domestic Löwenbräu in 12 test markets including Dallas-Fort Worth, San Diego, San Francisco and Chicago, said that he filed his complaint after buying what he thought was German Löwenbräu in Dallas. He realized later that the beer was brewed 27 miles away in Fort Worth.

The brewery said that it is operating under approval of the Federal Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division and has no control over prices set by retailers.



Hot Oil Begins Flowing Through Alaska Pipeline

From Wire Dispatches

PRUDHOE BAY, Alaska, June 20.—Hot oil from beneath the permanently frozen soil of Alaska's North Slope began flowing through the \$7.7-billion trans-Alaska pipeline today.

The start marked the culmination of nine years of planning and building in the largest and most expensive project ever undertaken by private industry.

The oil that started flowing through the 786-mile pipeline will eventually increase U.S. supplies by 10 to 12 per cent.

The pipeline will allow the United States to tap reserves estimated at 916 billion barrels of oil—the largest North American oil discovery.

Above, workers at a Prudhoe Bay rig go about looking for more oil to send through the pipeline.

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States Can Refuse to Pay Welfare Abortions

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—The states are not required to pay for abortions of indigent women either by the U.S. Constitution or by federal law, the Supreme Court ruled today.

In a series of 6-to-3 decisions, the high court held that neither the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment nor the provisions of the Social Security Act were violated by state laws barring the use of public funds for elective abortions, even though financial aid was provided for poor women who decided to bear their children.

Justice Lewis Powell, speaking for the court, found that "the Constitution imposes no obligation on the states to pay the pregnancy-related medical expenses of indigent women."

"We are not unsympathetic to the plight of an indigent woman who desires an abortion," Justice Powell said, "but the Constitution does not provide judicial remedies for every social and economic ill."

In its actions, the Supreme Court overturned lower-court decisions in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Missouri which would have required the states to pay for abortions and would have forced public hospitals to provide abortions for poor women.

However, the high court held that the states are free to provide such payments if they choose. Justice Powell was joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Byron White, William Rehnquist and John Stevens in the majority.

Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and Harry Blackmun dissented.

Justice Brennan, speaking for the dissenters, accused the majority of "showing a distressing insensitivity to the plight of impoverished pregnant women" and added that the state laws barring public funding of abortion "operate to force indigent pregnant women to bear children they would not otherwise choose to have."

The court did not address the question of a federal law cutting off money for abortion, which was passed last year and immediately declared unconstitutional by a judge in New York.

That measure expires at the end of the current fiscal year, but today's ruling that the states, and presumably Congress, can act to encourage women to bear children rather than have abortions, appeared to clear the way for the re-enactment of that law.

In other actions today, the Supreme Court:

- Ruled 5 to 4 that states may deny welfare benefits to children of fathers who are fired for misconduct, go on strike, or quit work.

- Refused to review a lower-court decision that libel suits against newspapers may be tried in state courts far from the paper's main circulation area.

- Agreed to decide whether Tennessee may properly bar all members of the clergy from its 1977 constitutional convention.

- Refused to consider whether states can prohibit white foster parents from adopting a black child.

The justices let stand a Georgia Supreme Court ruling that state officials have such legal authority.

Turned down a request by six congressmen that it consider whether the Carter administration can constitutionally give control of the Panama Canal Zone to Panama. A lower court had said that their suit, intended to block the action, was not ready for review.

Pravda cited several U.S. weapons program as signs of Washington's alleged commitment to fueling the arms race.

These include the B-1 bomber program, whose future may be decided by Mr. Carter by the end of this month; a missile warhead designed to destroy Soviet missiles in their silos; research into neutron-based bombs, which Pravda said can be viewed as chemical weapons; the Trident missile submarine, and new nuclear artillery shells.

On human rights, Pravda said: "It appears that the noisy campaign... is designed to cover up completely different desires from the protection of these rights."

It quoted an unnamed U.S. official as saying the campaign against alleged human rights violations in Communist countries had been effective in getting Western European nations to strengthen their defenses under the banner of NATO.

"My own commitment to cut back on total defense spending is being carried out with effectiveness and we have no inclination to an extraordinary arms buildup," Mr. Carter said. "But we do intend to stay able to defend ourselves."

No Relation to AN

"This is obviously a matter that has no relation at all to the human rights commitment, which is independent and which will not be changed," he said.

In the Pravda report, the Soviet Union accused the United States of "preparing the soil for a new dangerous spiral in the arms race" under the pretext of protecting the West and guaranteeing human rights around the world.

The Pravda commentary mirrored growing concern in the Soviet media over new U.S. military programs and the human rights campaign.

The Soviet media almost never reports Russian weapons development, leaving the impression with

Quebec Issue Helped Him Recover

Polls Say Trudeau Could Win Election Now

By Ronald L. Soble

OTTAWA, June 20.—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, faced with three crises that might have driven other men out of office, has rebounded in the polls and now is in a commanding position to retain his post through the next national election.

The sudden realization that Quebec's separatists are in a position to crack Canada's federation has become a rallying cry for Mr. Trudeau's supporters. Many Canadians now look to the Prime Minister, 57, as the strongest national figure to lead them through a possible confrontation between Quebec and Ottawa.

The second crisis is the economy. There is grudging awareness that the government's wage and price controls, begun in 1975, are working. Canada's inflation, which remained high after the U.S. rate declined, now is below 8 per cent.

Finally, Mr. Trudeau drew favorable public opinion after his recent separation from his wife, Margaret, after six years of marriage. Although both are Roman Catholic and almost half of Canada is Catholic, Canadians appear to have been put off by Mrs. Trudeau's attendance at the Rolling Stone concert in Toronto, her subsequent trip to New York, an interview with People Magazine and her general outspokenness on personal matters.

All of this means tough times ahead for Joe Clark, 37, the leader of the minority Progressive Conservative party. Last year he was in a good position to become the youngest Canadian prime minister. But a member of Mr. Clark's party recently commented: "Trudeau has now cornered national unity and motherhood."

With the rise of Mr. Trudeau's fortunes, rumors are rife here that he could call a national election soon.

Under Canada's parliamentary system, there must be a national election every five years. This would give Mr. Trudeau until 1979 to make up his mind. But traditionally, such elections are held every four years, which means that Canadians would go to the polls by the end of next year.

Something of a split has developed among Mr. Trudeau's advisers on the timing of the election, government sources here say. On one side are Keith Davey, a member of the Canadian Senate and a close Trudeau political adviser, and James Gouge, a political strategist on Mr. Trudeau's staff, who are pushing for an early election this year. Their reasoning, says one government source, is that the economy "clearly is our weakness" and there is a fear it could deteriorate next year.

Moreover, says another political observer here, unexpected events could lead to some defusing of the Quebec separatist issue "and

people may be less concerned a year from now."

"Yes," says Donald MacDonald, Mr. Trudeau's finance minister and an influential Cabinet adviser to the Prime Minister, "there is a difference of opinion on when to call the election."

Mr. MacDonald suggests he has taken the position that because of the scheduled October visit of Queen Elizabeth II to Canada, Mr. Trudeau should wait until spring to call the election.

By law, Canadian federal election campaigns cannot run longer than two months. Pointing to this fact, a government source says it is the intention of the government not "to spoil the Queen's visit" with a bruising campaign battle.

This means that if Mr. Trudeau were to opt for calling a quick election he would have to campaign through much of August, a traditional vacation month for many Canadians. Mr. MacDonald believes August would be a bad time to carry the Liberals' message to the voters.

The alternative of holding the campaign and election soon after the Queen's visit appears remote because Canadian winters are too severe for effective campaigning. Mr. Trudeau, so far, says he does not favor a snap election. Part of the reason, says one government source, is that he does not want to be branded as an opportunist who could wrench the country apart with a bitter campaign at a time when he should be attending to more pressing problems of office.

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U.S. Urges World Stockpile
Of Grain To Stave Off Hunger

MANILA, June 20 (AP).—The United States proposed today that world grain stockpiles be established to ward off hunger. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said Washington cannot and will not do it alone.

"Food security is not the sole obligation of the United States or a few nations," Mr. Bergland said in the most sweeping statement yet of the Carter administration's international food policies.

Addressing the third ministerial conference of the 36-nation World Food Council meeting here, Mr. Bergland outlined an international system of food reserves to be held by each country that can afford to amass them—both importing and exporting nations.

"The world should not want its food security to rest in the hands of a few nations. Responsibility for world food security must be

shared widely," Mr. Bergland said.

The council is the political arm of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In his keynote address opening the conference, Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos implicitly blamed the 1972-74 world food shortage on the policies of the United States, Canada, Japan and the Soviet Union, but he did not name any of them.

Some experts have said huge purchases of U.S. wheat by the Japanese and Russians sparked the shortage. The purchases, in 1972, drove down cereal supplies, which in turn drove the price out of the economic range of most food-short countries. The sales also depleted U.S. stocks.

Under the new U.S. plan, the costs of maintaining reserves would be borne by the participating countries, with "special provisions... to assist poor nations to meet their share."

Mr. Bergland said a mechanism must be devised for dipping into stockpiles, and he said Washington is willing to consider international price indicators as a trigger.

He also said a way must be found to encourage continued high grain production even during periods in which excessive supplies normally would drive down the price to farmers.

There was little immediate reaction to the Bergland plan, but one U.S. delegate said it is possible some of the world's poorer countries would complain that the United States is asking them to do more than they can afford.

Arturo Tanco Jr., the Philippines agriculture secretary who was elected "united president" at the opening session, praised the Bergland statement, calling it "a very positive step."

To International Air Passengers
to or from Britain.
Pan Am will still get you there.

A year ago, the British government gave notice to the United States government denouncing the 30-year-old agreement governing scheduled air transportation between the two countries. Many meetings between the two governments have taken place within the last year in an effort to resolve the outstanding issues.

Now, time is running out. The government negotiating teams have been unable to reach a new understanding. As a result, passengers and shippers to and from Britain will be inconvenienced by the serious curtailment of direct service if agreement is not reached by June 22.

While Pan Am very much regrets this, we have of course made alternative arrangements to protect our customers destined to or departing from London, effective June 22. NOTE—the rest of our transatlantic service is not affected.

- Passengers leaving London, destined to the United States, will be transferred on other airlines via pre-arranged connections to Amsterdam or Brussels, at no extra charge. At Amsterdam or Brussels, passengers will immediately board a Pan Am 747 to their destination, with no further change of aircraft or terminals. NOTE—passengers will be required to check in with Pan Am at London at an earlier time. Full details are now available in announcement form in the British Press or at your nearest Pan Am office. Baggage will be checked

through from London to the final destination. During the short transit in Amsterdam or Brussels it will not be necessary to clear government formalities.

- Passengers leaving London destined to Tehran, Delhi, Karachi and beyond, will be reaccommodated from London to Frankfurt to connect with Pan Am's flight 2, at no extra charge.

- Passengers destined to London on Pan Am's flight 1 from Delhi, Karachi and Tehran will be transferred via pre-arranged connections to another airline at Frankfurt; and all London-destined passengers on other Pan Am flights will be transferred via pre-arranged connections to another airline at Amsterdam or Brussels. There will be no additional cost to passengers.

- Cargo arrangements have been made to receive shipments at London and Glasgow, which will be forwarded via alternative transportation to Amsterdam or Brussels for connection to our world-wide routes.

We will keep our customers informed, by announcements in the press, of governmental actions which we hope will speedily restore normal services between Britain and the U.S.A.

Meanwhile, it is important that passengers do not change their tickets to other destinations. In this way, Pan Am and your Pan Am Travel Agent will be able to provide you with the best available service.



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will get you there.

Religious Officials
and Little New in
andale Speech

USALEM, June 20 (NYT).—Ignatius Ministry officials said today that Vice-President George Bush's speech last week on Middle East, which was billed as a major address, contained nothing substantially new and repeated "well-known positions" taken recently by President Carter.

Do not find any changes, said Foreign Ministry official Mr. Mondale's address in Jerusalem Friday. "The positions we know," the Foreign Ministry's view, Mondale spoke in a comfortable and of its relationship with the United States but especially restated Mr. Carter's speech in a Middle East settlement that have caused, and cause, concern here.

Officials noted that Mr. Mondale's speech echoed Mr. Carter's emphasis that Israel's return to its pre-1967 borders with minor modifications change for peace with its neighbors. Israel has repeated said that it cannot return to "insecure" boundary lines preceded the 1967 war and it must have "defensible

lines 15 Pirates

MANILA, June 20 (Reuters).—Ten pirates have been killed in a battle with government forces in Illana Bay off the southern Philippines island of Mindanao, the army said.

The pirates, in nine small boats, fired on government forces and an hour-long battle took place before the pirates escaped. Lt. Col. Ricardo Ar said.

Socialism—Late Style

There is a certain dramatic quality about the arrival of Leonid Brezhnev, newly self-appointed President of the Soviet Union, in France just as the Socialist party congress ended, down near the sea at Nantes. For what Leon Blum split asunder in 1920—French Socialists and Communists—François Mitterrand has joined together. And it remains to be seen whether this reunion will be any more successful than Mr. Blum's effort to do the same in the Popular Front of the 1930s and whether the alleged Eurocommunism that prevails now in the French party will be as submissive to Brezhnev as the Communists of Thorez and Duclos were to Stalin.

The Socialists of Europe have had a checked career since, as democrats, they split with the dictatorship of the proletariat, which the Communists carried into action in Russia. They have done relatively well in the north of Europe, so far as government office was concerned; less well, especially since World War II, in France and Italy, and the world is watching their progress in the Iberian Peninsula. The French and Italian association with Communists may have changed the latter more than it did the Socialists, but the latter have their own problems.

For one thing, like any party, they are pestered by differences between their right and left wings. Left-wing Socialists (especially in Britain and France) have a cu-

riously nationalist aspect—evidently, they believe that only their own group, in their own land, is to be trusted. And nationalization, which was once the prime goal of Socialists everywhere, has come under suspicion because of the way it has worked, or failed to work.

The German Socialists are not only economically moderate, they seem to be tending toward a new kind of corporative state—by no means fascist, but seemingly based on collaboration between unions and private corporations, under government control of sorts. It has worked quite well in terms of the West German economy, but the Socialists there are by no means in a very strong political position. The British Labor party—at least its governing right—seems to be adopting something of the same philosophy. Will the other Socialists do the same?

If so, the alterations in dogmatic Socialism will be as profound as those of dogmatic capitalism in the welfare state. For if Eurocommunists move toward democratic, rather than revolutionary, action and Socialists drift away from outright nationalization, the old warfare of *rouge et noir*, the hard lines that separate the followers of Marx from those of Adam Smith, will be profoundly changed. Socialism, new style, may well prove to be a matter of evolution, rather than revolution, and the politics of the industrialized countries will be accepted as part of a new order.

Soweto: A Year Later

The Soweto riots removed from all but the thickest South African minds the assumption that the country's ruling white minority could somehow tough it out with its black majority without far-reaching change. But a year later, as black desperation and resistance grows, it remains a question whether the pace of the change acceptable to the governing whites is sufficient to produce a tolerably nonviolent racial accommodation. The question is central, we submit, not only to South Africans but to Americans. For American policy, as it now seems to be developing, rests on the premise that within South Africa there is insufficient motive and momentum for change and that, therefore, pressure must be applied by the United States.

How does one judge? The police banned the all-white, liberal, English-speaking Witwatersrand University from inviting white and black moderates to speak at a Soweto anniversary rally on grounds that it was "not in the best interest" for white students to act in sympathy with blacks. Meanwhile, the all-white, conservative, Afrikaans-speaking Stellenbosch University has decided to admit its first black students.

The basic legal structure of white domination is untouched, but the business community is moving against some aspects of economic discrimination. Black leaders continue to be "banned" and black political expressions censored. But one government minister won a by-election declaring he would die for his country but not for signs in an elevator, and another proposed a politi-

cal transformation—bestowing rights even on urban blacks; of this extraordinary proposal the Prime Minister said merely that it was "not practical politics at this stage."

Gun purchases and secret exports of private funds by whites are said to be mounting. So are reports that within the innermost councils of power in white South Africa, deliberations aimed at climactic changes of power and policy are being seriously pursued.

Frankly, we do not feel we are in a position to make the judgment that meaningful racial change is still so remote and unthinkable in South Africa that the United States must threaten Pretoria with punitive political action in order to promote it. But—and here is our main anxiety—we are not convinced that the Carter administration is in such a position, either. To express the moral aspirations of Americans for racial justice, to demonstrate to other Africans that the United States abhors racism—these are necessary and useful things to do. But is the United States otherwise contributing to a solution in South Africa, or merely increasing polarization and gratuitously raising expectations there? Perhaps some better idea of the answer to that question will emerge from a comprehensive statement of the administration's African policy, which is said to be in preparation. We hope so, for a clear and cogent explanation of exactly what the President is up to in Africa, in general, and in southern Africa, in particular, is overdue.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Breshner in Paris

It is a very brief official visit that Mr. Brezhnev began today; the new Soviet chief of state will stay in France just under three days. It is also a very discreet visit, since he will limit himself to appearing in Paris.

The reasons for the shortness and the discretion of the Soviet President's stay are that, in 1977, the head of the world's second most powerful country must curtail his appearances in a Western capital. In a very few years the image of the Soviet Union has degraded: Mr. Brezhnev's visits bring about, at best, general indifference, just like any other official visit. And the Kremlin is fully aware of that. Mr. Brezhnev has not visited a Western country in two and a half years.

No spectacular results may be expected from the Brezhnev-Giscard talks. The texts that the two men will sign will probably contain no great surprises. However, the text in which each man defines his own concept of détente will certainly be interesting. It will be the first time that an attempt will be made to remove from the oft-used term some of the dangerous ambiguities that accompany it and that go far in explaining Moscow's tougher policies.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

'Bourbon Lynch'

Mr. Jack Lynch's first pronouncement on Northern Ireland after his electoral triumph in the South suggests that he has learned and forgotten nothing during his years in opposition.

He called for a new political initiative from Britain aimed, apparently, at bringing direct rule to an end. Almost certainly what he has in mind is another power-sharing executive for Ulster plus some long-term commitment from the British government to pursue judiciously the aim of Irish unification.

These policies are not only wholly impracticable: the smallest lip service to them from Britain would strike fear and anger into the hearts of Ulster Protestants and confront Mr. Mason at the very least with the prospect of another Loyalist strike.

What is more, experience shows that, in return for pandering to Mr. Lynch's sensibilities about Ulster, Britain does not get a great deal from him in the way of more effective co-operation against the IRA. In this extremely important respect, nothing can compensate for the disappearance of Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien from the scene.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

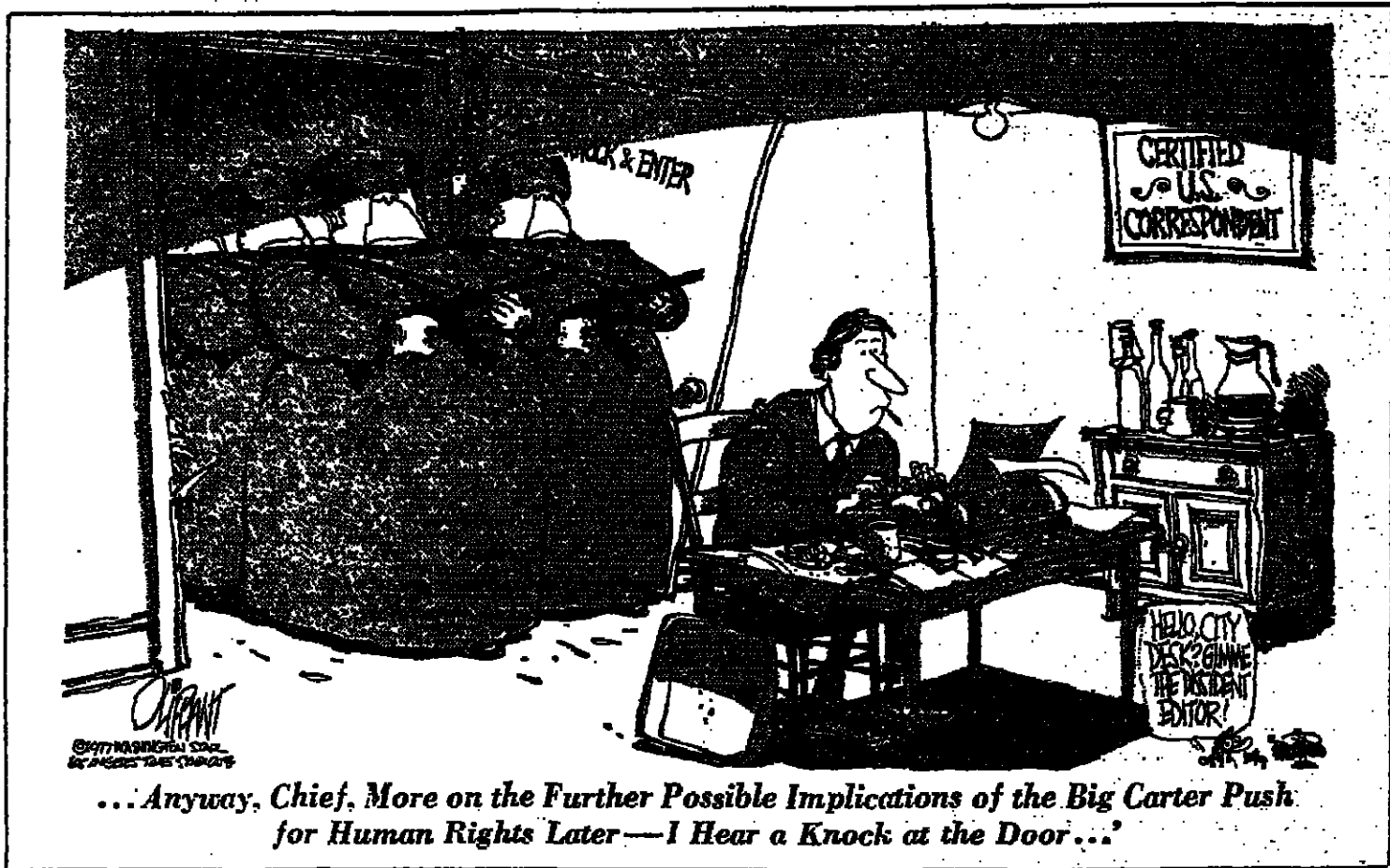
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 21, 1902
PHILADELPHIA—When President Theodore Roosevelt reminds his hearers of barbarous lynchings in some States and the debased view of corruption of some of our great cities as faults at home which definitely have to be corrected before we can even begin to tell others how to run their affairs, "he but says what many men have thought, to which all men will listen and from which all must learn."

Fifty Years Ago

June 21, 1927
PARIS—"Yes sir, she's my baby now," chorused Conte Pepito Abadino of Italy, and Josephine Baker, colored American jazz stepper, yesterday when they admitted they were married. The ceremony was performed at the American Consulate on June 3, Josephine's twenty-first birthday. "We met in my club in Montmartre nine months ago," said Josephine, "and yes I will definitely continue my career."



Eurocommunism Before 1984?

By Andrei Amalrik

UTRECHT.—The West is usually regarded as a society oriented toward change, a society in which the final say rests with children and not fathers, in contradistinction to, say, many Eastern societies with their persistence of permanence and their reverence for their elders. Not surprisingly, this orientation of the West favors those political forces which propose change—the forces of the left. Whether their proposals are good or bad is another matter.

The right, as a whole, offers only the preservation of what already exists, and instead of social and political changes has in mind only the maintenance or increase of economic growth. The politically thinking leader is being ousted more and more by the technocrat—a dangerous symptom demonstrating a lack of political prospects.

The left, whom the "left-right" confrontation itself forces into a unity of a kind, is not in fact united. Left-democrats are sooner or later compelled to part company with left-wing totalitarians for whom the idea of equality is transformed into the idea of uniformity as a sort of surrogate for an equality that is unattainable in practice. However, this watershed of the left follows no clear-cut course; and it is precisely here that the game of Eurocommunism is unfolding.

It is a commonplace that the aspiration toward greater democracy and more independence from Soviet totalitarianism is both the essence of Eurocommunism, on the one hand, and, on the other, a tactical subterfuge. But where does essence end and subterfuge begin?

Two Criteria

There exist, to my mind, two good criteria for measuring the sincerity of the Eurocommunists. First, there is their attitude to opposition within their own party. If no opposition or free discussion within the party is allowed, it seems highly unlikely that, when the party comes to power, it will tolerate any opposition at all outside its ranks. At a previous congress of the French Communist party, Politburo member Roger Garaudy was unanimously expelled for revisionism; at the latest congress his program was adopted just as unanimously but without any mention of his name. This is the kind of unanimity—unanimous rejection, and unanimous adoption of a program—that is most frightening of all.

Second, there is the Eurocommunists' attitude to opposition in countries where Communist parties already hold power. The Italian Communist party, albeit with extreme caution, talks of the need for the observance of human rights in the U.S.S.R. But its newspaper has not published a single letter from Soviet dissidents in 10 years, although both Communists and non-Communists from the U.S.S.R. have repeatedly appealed to it. When I sent a letter to Unita in response to an article which had appeared about me, the editor in chief of the paper replied that they only publish material expressing the viewpoint of the Italian Communist party.

Party Structure

The coming to power of Eurocommunists in any Latin country will bring about changes in the party itself, and these will most likely not favor its "Eurocommunist" elements. Let us picture the party's structure as a triangle whose apex and base lie, together with the electors who vote for the party, are composed for the most part of Eurocommunists with only a minority of Stalinists. The middle layer, however—the party apparatus and bureaucracy—consists largely of Stalinists who view any democracy as an obstacle to their work. It is these people, though, who will be the decisive force if the party comes to power.

It would not be stretching the point too far to call even the Bolsheviks after the February Revolution Eurocommunists. Until Lenin's arrival, Stalin occupied virtually the same position as Berlinguer today, and was proposing a sort of "historical compromise": cooperation with the bourgeois provisional government. We know only too well, however,

what Stalin developed into when he became the embodiment of the party bureaucracy.

For all that, I heartily agree with the Eurocommunist argument that in their case it "will not happen that way." Indeed, what happened in Russia will never again happen anywhere. Marx long ago said that what first happens as "tragedy" later repeats itself as farce. But even the farce would be grim enough.

Evidently many people in the West indulge in the same degree of wishful thinking in their appraisal of Eurocommunism as they did 20 years ago in their judgment of Khrushchev's reformism. However, instead of the expected "liberalization" of the Soviet system and "convergence," what has happened in the U.S.S.R. has been a gradual and disguised re-Stalinization.

The attitude of the right to the Eurocommunists shows that the former are totally lacking in any long-term political prospects. Fear of their "own" Communists continually makes them try to please Moscow in the hope that, in exchange for their concessions, Moscow will play a restraining role. In reality, this has allowed the French Communist party, for example, to create the impression of a party independent of Moscow, and at the next elections it will possibly bring that party into the government.

Those who encourage Soviet Communism are essentially powerless before the Communists in their own country. The right gambles on the ordinary man's fear of the Communists—but it is impossible to build one's entire policy solely on a feeling as negative as fear. In Italy, for example, it is evident that fear of chaos and disorder will soon prove stronger than fear of the Communists.

Let us suppose that the Communists come to power in Italy. We may safely assume that they will try to keep the managers in their jobs and will be careful

with private property, but the first thing they will do will be to unify all the mass information media. Even now, many people in Italy are going over to the Communists not because they believe in Communism but because they are certain the Communists will win.

A Communist victory in Italy may coincide with a post-Tito crisis in Yugoslavia and this will facilitate the bringing of Soviet troops into Yugoslavia. Not only Yugoslavia but Albania as well would then re-enter the Soviet orbit, with Greece isolated in the position of Finland, Italy in the position of present-day Yugoslavia, and Spain in the position of present-day Italy. The southern flank of NATO would cease to exist, or rather, Germany and Belgium would be on the southern flank.

Of course, for this to happen the Soviet Union would have to surmount the internal crisis that is beginning to corrode its strength; but perhaps this is precisely how the crisis would be surmounted.

There exists a point of view according to which a Eurocommunist victory in Italy or France would be undesirable for the Soviet Union since it would create yet another independent form and center of Communism in the world. If, moreover, this were a democratic Communism it would be too attractive to the Soviet peoples, while if it were totalitarian, its independence would represent a challenge to Moscow.

I cannot go along with this reasoning. An Italian Communist and faster than the U.S.S.R. would in the final analysis have no more influence on Soviet citizens than Poland now has—which is also free than the Soviet Union. A French Communist and totalitarian might be no more independent than totalitarian Romania.

A French or an Italian Communist regime would feel too unsure of itself both at home and in relation to its Western neigh-

bors to carry through policies that were independent of Moscow. On the contrary: the U.S.S.R. would be their only guarantee of holding on to power, and this would force them to accept any and all Soviet conditions. Even a colossal such as China, for a long time unable to afford the luxury of a rupture with the U.S.S.R.

Of course, it is not inevitable that the Eurocommunists will come to power; mean-while, they may even play a positive role in opposition. The very phenomenon of Eurocommunism may yet undergo lengthy evolution, and here two dialogues seem to me of importance.

First, the dialogue of the Eurocommunists with the powerful—the U.S. leaders, who can give them some room for maneuver, some opportunity for breaking away from the U.S.S.R. without fearing the U.S.A. Second, their dialogue with the weak—the dissidents from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe who can remind the Eurocommunists where Communist power when it is built by violent means. The Eurocommunist rejection of such a dialogue, or their readiness to enter into one, is in itself a good index of how democratic they are.

Although at the present time Eurocommunism is meeting with resistance chiefly on the part of the right, I believe it can only really be overcome from the left. A new ideology that succeeded in striking a balance between freedom and security and made the basis the inviolability of human rights would mean the end of the ideology of Communism.

Andrei Amalrik is a former Soviet historian and dissident writer, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" for which he was twice sent to Siberia as punishment. Mr. Amalrik, who is currently living in the Netherlands, wrote this article, translated by Hilary Stenberg, for the International Herald Tribune.

The Old and the New

By Anthony Lewis

ALDEBURGH, England—When Aldeburgh became Prime Minister in 1868, he told a friend he had "climbed to the top of the greasy pole." His metaphor for the game of politics has lasted, but not everyone realizes that he based it on an actual sport, a carnival event in Victorian England.

The greasy pole was climbed again in Aldeburgh as part of the town's celebrations for Queen Elizabeth's jubilee. For a pole the committee used a sailboat mast; something over 20 feet tall, wooden, coated with lard. At the top the climbers had to grab a flag—more hygienic, someone thought, than the traditional leg of mutton.

Aldeburgh is in many ways the image of an unchanging England. A fishing village on the North Sea, it became a seaside resort in the 19th century. Sketches in a guidebook of 100 years ago look about as things do today: the cottages on the front, the little shops on the High Street, the square stone tower of the parish church above the town. Fishermen still haul their boats up on the stony beach and sell crabs and sole and skate.

But for all the air of the past in Aldeburgh, it is not really unchanged. The winners of the greasy pole contest were a three-man local crew of television aerial installers. Alongside a little green-grocer's shop on the High Street is a branch of a London art gallery. In the Jubilee Hall, built for Queen Victoria's celebrations, many pieces of contemporary music have had their first performance.

Much of the change in Aldeburgh has come from the influence of Benjamin Britten, the great English composer who lived and worked here until his death last year. Britten and friends started the Aldeburgh Festival held every June for the last 30 years. Musicians and artists and the interested naturally followed.

There was a good deal of local resistance at first to what some called "the mad people from London," and a bit of that feeling persists. This corner of Eastern England, East Suffolk, though

only 100 miles from London, has an intensely local flavor.

The regional accent is strong, and there is a sense of remoteness in the small villages.

Written was in fact extremely sensitive to the claims of region and history. His "Peter Grimes," which many consider the outstanding opera of the whole post-war period, was set in Aldeburgh and was filled with the sounds of the sea. In that and other operas, Britten used old musical forms along with contemporary idiom.

Old and New

In the festival, too, the old and the new coexist. This year, for example, along with the modern and difficult, there was an ambitious new production of "The Fairy Queen," Purcell's sprawling masque for the court of William and Mary.

Many of the performances over the years have been in the marvelous old churches of East Suffolk. Then, in the shell of an old malt barn in the tiny village of Snape, the festival built one of the great concert halls of the world: the Maltings, beautiful to the ear in its sound, to the eye in its spare wood-and-brick construction and in the backdrop, a great salt marsh along the River Alde.

Right now the festival is at a turning point. Britten's death has removed the major imaginative force from its direction. Among those who remain there is a feeling of respect for him, almost of piety; but there is also a realization that a museum piece is not likely to be a creative artistic enterprise. There must be change or decay.

The Aldeburgh festival is looking for new energy in a new figure among its artistic directors: Modest Rostropovich. The Russian cellist and conductor will plan the festival's opening next year, as well as perform and teach. He is not a stranger to Aldeburgh: he was a close friend of Britten's and has often played here. But he will be a new force now—youthful, more dynamic, earthier than those currently in charge. They recognize that they

B-1 Bomber Is Needed Urgently

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Eleven months ago, when Jimmy Carter's most urgent task was to energize the liberals who energized Democratic campaigns, he said what they wanted to hear: that the B-1 bomber should not be funded.

But two days before the election, he said in Oklahoma (where Tinker Air Base would serve the B-1): "I am not opposed to the B-1." And he wired a California official of the United Auto Workers union (which includes aerospace workers) that "a final decision will be made" until a review of "flight tests and all other factors."

As candidate, Carter treated defense issues as cavalierly as candidates usually do. As commander-in-chief, he has acquired responsibilities and in formation, and he may, and certainly should, decide for B-production.

Today, bombers are delivered vehicles for about half the U.S. nuclear force. U.S. missiles are small in size and number, relative to the Soviet Union's. But the B-52 fleet is about a quarter-century old and has been out of production for years. Some flight crews are younger than their planes; one pilot has flown the plane his father flew.

B-52s, originally designed in 1948, were intended for high altitude operations. But since the development of high-altitude Soviet anti-aircraft missiles (demonstrated in 1960, when the U-2 was shot down), B-52s have been flown frequently at low levels, where wear and tear are worst.

Declining Usefulness

This and improving Soviet defenses mean that the usefulness of the B-52 is declining. So if Carter killed the B-1, he would be annihilating one leg of the "triad"—the mix of land-based missiles, submarine-based missiles and bombers that has been the basis of the U.S. deterrent. He would be imprudent to restrict himself and his successor to a deterrent based exclusively on ballistic missiles.

The Soviet Union is building a modern bomber (Backfire). As the Soviet Union is rapidly increasing the number and accuracy of its missile warheads, thereby approaching the ability to launch a potentially devastating strike against U.S. land-based forces, including B-52s, on the ground. Thus the B-1 is urgently needed as a stabilizing weapon.

The B-1 could be dispersed: thousands of airfields. Its acre escape time—a remarkable "safe escape time"—the time it takes after an attack is launched, to fly a safe distance before a nuclear blast destroys its base. So a B-1 fleet would vastly complicate the problem of Soviet targets to destroy a deterrent first strike against the U.S. deterrent.

A strategic weapon must not only be able to survive attack; also must be able to penetrate enemy defenses. The B-1 is twice as fast and only two-thirds the size of the B-52. It carries twice the B-52 payload and can cruise as low as 200 feet, below Soviet radar.

Show Resolve

What makes bombers indispensable is that they are, one expert says, "tools to offend." Missiles, with their programmed guidance system cannot be tentatively launched or recalled. Bombers can be in the air to show resolve as they influence Soviet behavior in a crisis. They extend a president's control over crises by giving him flexibility of response.

The B-1 is expensive. The American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees has run ads saying in effect that funds for the B-1 should be spent instead on state, county and municipal employees. Unfortunately, Soviet strategic spending has increased 4 percent annually since 1964. Strategic spending (measured constant dollars) declined average 8 percent annually between 1964 and fiscal 1976. The B-1 would force the Soviet Union to divert substantial resources from offensive to defensive purposes.

Undoubtedly, Carter is tempted to kill the B-1 in order to kindle the affection of his critics on the left. As they so often have, he has reduced a complex issue to a symbolic test of virtue. But if strategic rather than political considerations prevail, B-1 production will begin.

pping Victim Held a Month

Said to Execute Prisoner Report Is Later Denied

D. June 20 (UPI).—A to a Bilbao radio station by Basque separatists today the "execution" of a wealthy industrialist held for a \$15-million

the Basque region, but Mr. Ybarra's kidnappers, described as Marxists, want the region to become an independent state. Elements of ETA have continued its "armed struggle" despite the recent release by the government of all ETA guerrillas arrested for violence before last Dec. 15.

ETA has carried out a half-dozen kidnappings since 1970. In some cases the abductors have obtained ransoms. In April, 1976, ETA gunmen killed industrialist Angel Barasoain after Manuel Praga Iribarne, then the interior minister, ordered that no ransom money could be paid in kidnappings.

Mr. Ybarra was abducted May 20 at his home in a suburb of Bilbao. Unofficial reports put the ETA's first ransom demand at \$15 million, but the kidnappers later were said to have lowered the figure.

Mr. Ybarra heads the Spanish branch of the Babcock Wilcox engineering company and one of the Bilbao newspapers, Correo Espanol. He was the city's mayor from 1968 to 1969 and served in the national Cortes (parliament).

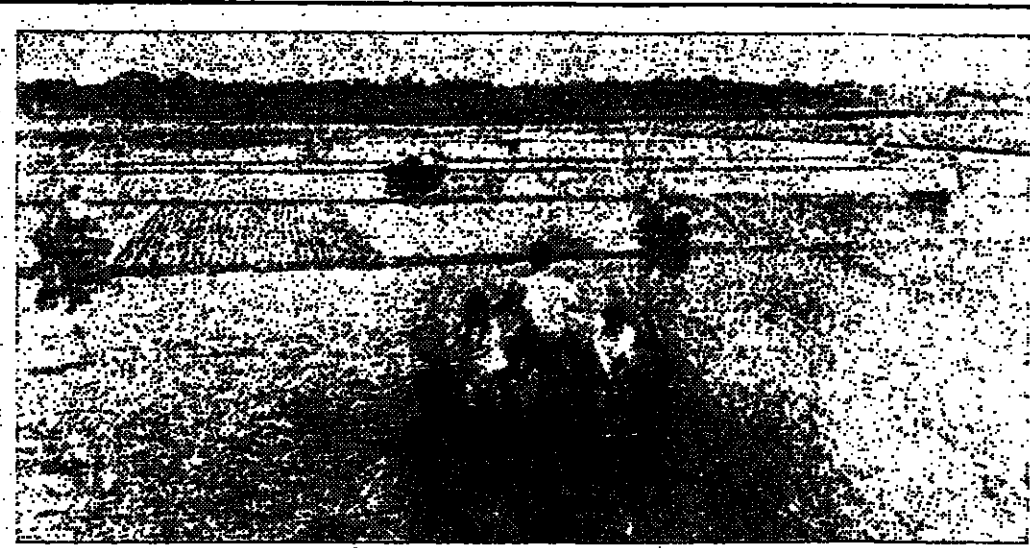
ETA members of the ETA's (Jomeland and Liberty) on and sent to the ion in the Basque city, that the body of Mr. ould be found "covered in gray sheet and with ashes" in a mountain miles south of Bilbao.

ETA members immediately began to a area outlined by the irrections in the note, ed cautiously for fear r ambush. ch did not immediately body, and Cifra said: g casts doubt on the y of the communiqué."

denk occurred five days n's first free elections e and two days after e 33 deputies and sented from the four ovines signed a petiing for the release of a. the elected Basque rep- s want home rule for

na Police Phony Lire NA, June 20 (AP).—d today that they equivalent of 10 billion million—in counterfeit s and West German d broke up an inter-group that also faked d other foreign cur-

said that they seized ey in this northern ity where the group three printing presses ed with sophisticated ing instruments. id that investigations going on for six months 75 persons have been o custody so far. Of were arrested last night Italian cities, includ- na, Turin, Genoa and



MAO POWER IN THE FIELDS—Following the precepts of the late Chairman Mao that agriculture must be mechanized, China has undertaken a campaign to increase the number of machines on farms throughout the country. Above new rice-planting machines are being put to work at a commune in Kwangsi province.

East Germans Hail Chilean, Silent on Swap

BONN, June 20 (UPI).—East Germany hailed today the release of Jorge Montes, a Chilean Communist leader, but suppressed the fact it freed 11 political prisoners in exchange for him. Mr. Montes also kept silent about it.

"Jorge Montes Arrives in Our Republic," headlined Neues Deutschland, the Communist party newspaper, "Montes matched from June 1941 after three years," said the Berliner Zeitung. They reported "the Chilean June 1941 released Montes in an exchange" without elaborating on the "exchange."

They made no mention of the 11 German prisoners released from East German jails and exchanged for Mr. Montes Saturday night on the East-West German border.

Political Offenses The Chilean Embassy here said they had been sentenced to terms ranging from seven years to life for political offenses. One man, 75 years old, had served 21 years of a life term.

West German spokesman Klaus Boelling said he would not comment on a published report that two of the released prisoners had been jailed as spies for the United States.

The West German government arranged the exchange but withheld details. Egon Franke, West German minister for East-West German relations, said the government remained silent out of humanitarian reasons so as not to endanger future exchanges.

Mr. Montes, in an appearance on East German television last night, made no mention of the prisoners traded for him. He thanked the East German government for his release and called it a great victory over the Chilean dictatorship.

On Fifth Anniversary of Break-In

Post-Watergate Washington: Doubt Persists

(Continued from Page 1) things that involve people at the grass-roots level." Mr. Brock agreed that citizens "can't ask any questions of a television tube."

Mr. Alexander, who has tracked the influence of private money on public policy for two decades and has helped to inspire reform, agreed that it was a mistake "to give money willy-nilly to candidates without thinking of ways to assist the parties."

Candidates nearly need to be accountants to avoid violating political finance rules. They are thus more reluctant to risk error by cooperating with other candidates of their party or with the party leadership. Though not opposed to at least partial public funding, Mr. Alexander warned that, in the long run, it is apt to reduce party identification and loyalty—a matter of some consequence in Congress, where party discipline already is minimal.

Moreover, some thoughtful observers worry that the complicated arrangement for matching private money raised by candidates for presidential nominations—a system meant to screen out frivolous aspirants with no real prospects—could some day eliminate what Mr. Alexander called "a safety valve in the system."

Late Starters Scandal, accident, tragedy or circumstances can alter a political equation but, as Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California discovered last year, a late-starting contender may make a big public splash without succeeding in the new system. Mr. Alexander doubts that the belated 1968 campaign of the late Robert Kennedy could be duplicated now or that a relative unknown such as President Carter once was could be effective without starting, as Mr. Carter did, years before the election.

The Senate already has begun considering changes for the 1980 elections and the House, as Rep. Morris Udall, D-Mo., put it, will try to "fine tune" the reforms. One likely result of the reconsiderations will be to permit national parties to spend 3 or 4 cents per eligible voter in each state in support of the national ticket.

Other aspects of Watergate reform trends that are under re-examination do not lend themselves so easily to a fine tuning. They involve perceptions of the presidency, of the Congress and of politics in general.

Thanks largely to the character of former President Ford and the demeanor of Mr. Carter, Rep. Udall was able to say with some confidence that, "clearly, the im-

perial presidency has been put to bed." It is a prevalent attitude, nourished by Mr. Carter's exaggerated disdain for limousines, fanfare and formalities.

After Vietnam and Watergate, Mr. Cronin said, the public learned the valuable lesson that presidential character is important and that "the White House, which had ennobled its occupant, now sometimes may ignore the occupant."

Gloomy Person Similarly, Mr. Reedy, who left the Johnson White House "a rather gloomy person" because he feared it would take an international calamity, perhaps nuclear, to demonstrate "the White House had become totally separated from political reality," is now relieved that Watergate provided a less consequential shock.

Still, there is emerging concern among historians and political theorists that undue emphasis may have been placed on structural reforms or that the presidency may have been diminished, at least temporarily, too much in its influence on a pluralistic society.

Mr. Barber said he worried that Mr. Ford's 1974 inaugural catchphrase—"our long national nightmare is over"—summed up a self-deluding capacity to treat Watergate as a bad dream that, on waking, no longer seemed so frightful.

"It's an historical number we've done on ourselves again and again," Mr. Barber said. "People who place their trust in new

regulations or in legislating openness—which can't be done—are fooling themselves in an old American way."

Mr. Cronin, with a comparable perspective, noted that there is no real check or balance on presidential character and that value judgments about individual occupants of the White House are not likely to alter the power of the presidency.

Combined Roles Presidents must combine the roles of prime minister, making hard choices that tend to divide constituents, and of monarch, serving as the symbol of national unity. They must, as Mr. Reedy said, "be Winston Churchill and King Edward at the same time."

In reducing, for evident reasons, the blind faith in presidents that Mr. Nixon violated and in scorning the perquisites of the White House, "we've stripped the presidency of not only those imperial trappings but of some of the magic of office," Henry Graff said, adding:

"The old view—they know the answers—is gone. Yes, as we learned on Vietnam and in Watergate, they didn't know. But that [trust] is a very important cement in our society."

Moreover, Mr. Graff and others voiced concern that post-Watergate morality could sire a generation of political cowards. Mistakes of judgment in officeholders are less readily overcome than before. Consequently, federal officials and even bureaucrats are more cautious now and less innovative because of what Mr. Brock called "a fairly classic human response, one of self-protection."

However momentarily, Americans are looking "for either virgins or eunuchs" to lead them, said Mr. Graff, and the lesson of Watergate may be "don't get caught with tapes." Nowhere, he said, does that seem more evident than in "the coward's branch of government," the Congress.

A predominant theme of these last five years was that Watergate helped accelerate a reassertion of the constitutional role and authority of Congress. The Senate and House adopted a new system to retain control of the budget process. They legislated limits on a president's capacity to involve the nation in armed conflict. They passed measures opening up to public view the inner mechanisms of both executive and legislative branches.

But if, as Sen. Alan Cranston, the Senate Democratic whip, said the other day, "we now have a wide-awake Congress, jealous of its powers and reasserting them," it does not always work so well as either the Founding Fathers or the more recent reformers meant.

Russia, Japan Oppose Calls For Moratorium on Whaling

CANBERRA, June 20 (Reuters).—Japan and the Soviet Union, whose fleets account for 75 per cent of the whales killed each year, opposed calls today for a 10-year moratorium on whaling.

Japan also voiced reservations about any reduction in the annual kill quota of 26,000 whales, set last year by the International Whaling Commission, at the opening session of its annual meeting here.

The two countries expressed their concern at mounting pressure from the majority of the commission's 16 member states, and from conservation groups, for moves to reduce the annual slaughter.

The five-day meeting was reported likely to decide on a reduction of between 4,000 and 6,000 in the worldwide kill quota. The quota has been steadily cut since the commission was formed more than 30 years ago. But anti-whaling groups contend that it is still too high and that the earth's largest creatures are in danger of extinction.

The Japanese and Soviet delegations made their objections despite a message from President Carter, reaffirming U.S. support

for a 10-year moratorium and promising a ban on whaling within the recently imposed 200-mile fishing zone around U.S. coasts.

Only five other commission members—Australia, Denmark, Brazil, Iceland and Norway—are still engaged in whaling. The other members—Argentina, Britain, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, South Africa and the United States—have ceased whaling.

Demonstrators staged anti-whaling protests outside the Canberra Hotel where Japan's chief delegate, K. Yonesawa, was addressing the meeting.

Mr. Yonesawa noted that whaling countries were no match for the non-whaling members of the commission in voting power.

He criticized the system of maximum sustainable yield, adopted in 1974, which permits the killing of whales when individual species are not endangered.

Mr. Yonesawa also said that his delegation could see no justification in any proposal to reduce last year's quotas for species in which levels were increasing or unchanged.

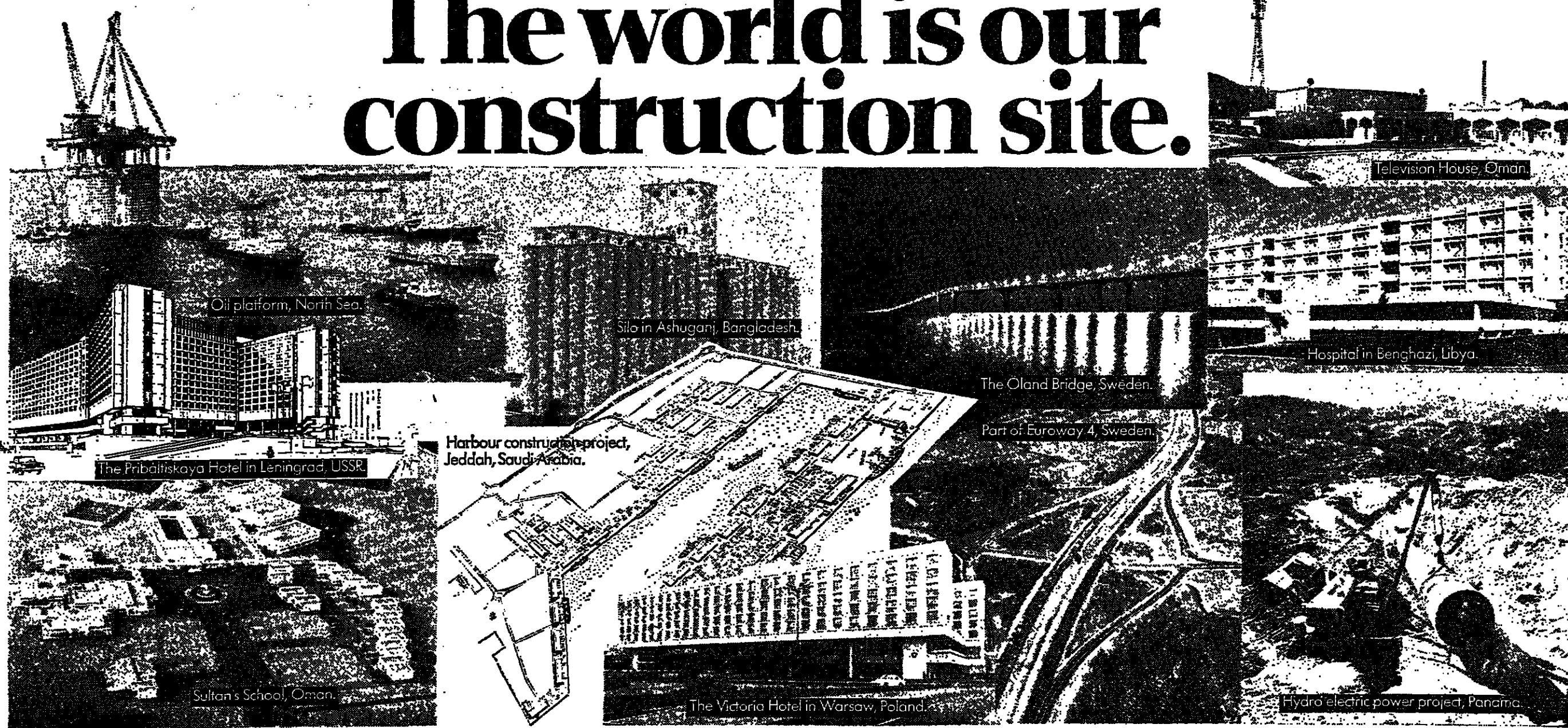
Oman Hurricane Kills at Least 50

MUSCAT, Oman, June 20 (Reuters).—At least 50 people have been killed and 20,000 made homeless by the hurricane that devastated the Oman island of Masirah and the southern region of the sultanate, the Omani Information Ministry announced.

In a statement issued here over the weekend, the ministry said a number of people were missing.

The hurricane, which started last Monday and is still continuing, destroyed thousands of palm and lime trees. The statement said parts of the sultanate's southern region were cut off for two days.

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Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash in hand and bank balance	960
Receivables	1,841
Properties classified as current assets	1,639
	4,440
Fixed assets:	
Other receivables	359
Shares and participation certificates	199
Machinery and equipment	270
Properties classified as fixed assets	187
	1,015
Total	5,455

Liabilities and Equity Capital	
Current liabilities	1,374
Uncompleted contracts	
Billings from commencement of contracts	5,776
Expenditures from commencement of contracts	4,904
	872
Long-term liabilities	1,978
Special appropriations	923
Share capital + reserves	226
Net profit for the year	82
	923
Total	5,455

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FASHION

Casual Chantilly And Ascot's Top Hats

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 20 (IPT).—A
week ago at Chantilly's Prix
de Diane, there was one man in
tails and top hat, looking
gauche if not ridiculous.

But at Royal Ascot, on Ladies'
Day, it was just the opposite.
With great style, literally hun-
dreds of Rolls-Royces and even
old-fashioned charabancs carried
a crowd dressed to the nines.

At Chantilly, sprawled on the
grass in a picnic atmosphere,
people went hatless, tieless, coat-
less and when the sun shone a
bit, shirtless. Even in the owners'
boxes, the sartorial tone was sub-
dued and the spirits low. Baron
Guy de Rothschild, Alice Wilden-
stein, Baron de Redé all settled
for conservative gray flannel
suits and bowties. "No way one
can wear tails to the races any
more," said Baron de Redé. "One
would feel out of place." The
Aga Khan went hatless.

The women played it down, too.
The young Begum wore a non-
descript turban and Baronesse
Guy de Rothschild was very
sedate in small hat and gray
silk dress.

In contrast, Ascot looked like a
starting setting for "My Fair
Lady." "The best-dressed Ascot
I've ever seen," said Prudence
Glynne, the Times's fashion edi-
tor. British Vogue editor Beatrice
Miller agreed, adding, "That's
what keeps the British sane."

With Queen Elizabeth in resi-



Some loungers at Chantilly's Prix de Diane.

dence in nearby Windsor (where
she had a house party for four
days), the racing days started
early. The chic thing to do was
to get there by late morning
(and preferably by Rolls) and
have lunch in one of the boxes
overlooking the track and fram-
ing the Queen's glass-enclosed
one. Boxes are owned mostly by
big companies to entertain im-
portant guests, and there is a 20-
year waiting list.

Reylon had one, so had shoe-
maker Edward Rayne. Among Mr.
Rayne's guests were one of the
Queen's designers, Sir Norman
Hartnell (who later had a cock-
tail party at his nearby Rose
Place) and Sir Porchester Car-
narvon (whose father opened the
tomb of Tutankhamen).

People circulated, paying vi-
sits to other boxes and having
champagne and sea-gull eggs,
seasoned with celery salt.

Hats were de rigueur to make

the Royal Enclosure, and nearly
all the women wore hats, which
ranged from great to grotesque.
Some were pretty flowered
cloches and feathered cartwheels,
others looked more like they
were made by loving hands at
home.

High Style

The wildest belonged to a Mrs.
Ronald Shilling, who makes a
habit of wearing the most ex-
travagant hat at Ascot. This year,
she turned up under an igloo of
black cock feathers on Ladies'
Day. The day before, she had
been refused entrance to the
Royal Enclosure because her hat,
a concoction of red, blue and
white plastic, could not go
through the gates. She travels
in a van and went back to fetch
a smaller, acceptable one.

The women were elegant but
not necessarily in the sense that
they were in the latest Paris



The crowd at Ascot for Ladies' Day.

fashions. Some even wore long,
lacy dresses and parasols. But
the general level was high.

The men, however, stole the
show. They all wore tails, top
hats, vests cut across by gold
watch chains, monocles, pearl
tiepins, boutonnieres and even
old-fashioned gray jersey gloves.
Everything but spats. Even the
steward who cleared the track
before each race rode in black
tails and top hat. As for the

guards in the Royal Enclosure,
they were blazing in green velvet
tails and gold epaulettes.

The gloves have a purpose, it
seems—in case the Queen,
striding around the Royal En-
closure, should suddenly want to
shake hands. Actually, when she
walks around, the polite British
thing to do is to look in the other
direction.

After a champagne and lobster
lunch, and just before the first
race, everybody rushed out to
their balconies to see the Queen
go around the royal drive in an
open landau. Preceded by her
mounted guard and looking
radiant in a creamy Hardy Amies
ensemble, she waved as some
80,000 people, noblesse and jubilee
oblige, applauded wildly.

Between races, people walked
on the lawn, having tea under
big white tents and with the sun
miraculously out. Ascot, for a
brief moment, was as splendid
and serene as a first-class
spectacular.

Swinging his champagne glass,
Lord William McFadden, a
major figure in British industry,
summed up that stiff-upper-lip
British attitude. "Yes," he said,
"we do have a few problems. But
we'll die singing."

Alongside the fair, a cycle of
performances by internationally
known body artists and musicians
was staged by the Galleria Co-
mune, the activity of some only
represented in photographs. Ro-
bert and repetitive activities,
such as the disemboweling of
animals, peculiar exposure of
themselves in the nude or self-
torture was supposed to be under-
stood as a search for new ritual.
It may well be also an embracing
of all the barbaric tendencies of
our times. At any rate, most of
the events were tedious, making
one almost long for an old-fash-
ioned striptease grind.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Vienna-on-the-Seine Fetes 20th Century

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 20 (IPT).—For a
few days last week and this,
partly by chance and partly by
design, Parisian musical life has
taken on the aspect of Vienna
in the early days of the 20th cen-
tury.

Pierre Boulez and his Ensem-
ble Inter Contemporain, augmented
by some distinguished outside
help, brought his long-running
review of 20th-century music to a
climax with five concerts de-
voted to some of the seminal works
of Schoenberg, Berg and Webern,
many of them dating from the
rich expressionist period prece-
ding World War I.

Herbert von Karajan and his
Berlin Philharmonic passed
through town with a pair of con-
certs, one of them devoted to
Mahler's Symphony No. 6 (first
performed in 1906). Meanwhile,
Daniel Barenboim and the Or-
chestra de Paris offered Bruck-
ner's Symphony No. 5, which was
hardly known by the turn of the
century although composed more
than two decades earlier. Even
the Paris Opera joined the pa-
rade with "Der Rosenkavalier." In
its current repertory (premiered
1911), although it is a work that
finds Strauss in full flower from
the 20th century into a ripe
Viennese nostalgia.

The star turn certainly belong-
ed to Karajan, who has come late
to the world of Mahler's sympho-
nies—so far he has performed
only the Fifth and Sixth in
public—and perhaps without the
emotional involvement and iden-
tification of a Bernstein.

Nonetheless, he threw himself
into this gigantic task with his
customary concentration and at-
tention to detail and drew a cer-
seeringly powerful perfor-
mance at the Théâtre des
Champs-Élysées from his virtu-
ous orchestra, particularly tap-
ping in its brass and woodwind
sections.

At about the same time that
Mahler was grappling with vast
symphonic forms and huge or-
chestral forces, although often
in a fragmented way, Schen-
berg was trying to cover some
of the same ground in a highly
compressed way. At the Théâtre
de la Ville, Boulez and his en-
semble brought godsend-like vir-
tuosity to the dense expressionism
of the Chamber Symphony
(Op. 9).

On the same program, the Al-
ban Berg Quartet performed both
Berg's Quartet (Op. 3) and
Webern's final one (Op. 28), mit-
tigating the late-romantic atmo-
sphere of the former with rather

thin tone and emotional restraint
and balancing the extreme austere-
ty of the latter with a relatively
rich Viennese string tone.
Last night at the Cham-
pigny, Boulez and his cohes-
ive joined by Barenboim, sym-
phonist Zukerman as the pian-
ist and violin soloist in Berg
Chamber Concerto, a performance
that was brilliantly alert by
which seemed drier than it need-
ed to be.

After the intermission, the Bou-
lez series was brought to a close
with a performance of "Pier-
re L'Amant" that was splendidly per-
formed by the instrumentalists
who were Barenboim, Zukerman,
flutist Michel Debost, cellist Lyr-
Harrell and clarinetist Anior
Fay. Mezzo soprano Yvonne Mi-
ten was the 21 brief poems bri-
lliantly, giving the work an un-
accustomed, almost 19th-century
musicality, but deliberately fling-
ing in the teeth of Schoenberg
intended Sprechstimmung effect
his injunction that it "must be
sung."

Surgeon Doubts Ramses Mummy Tobacco Theory

PARIS, June 20 (AP).—E-
Maurice Bucaille, a surgeon who
has done extensive work on dis-
secting and repairing the mumi-
fied remains of Pharaoh
Ramses II, has cast doubt on a
theory that fragments of ancient
tobacco leaf had been found in
the mummy.

At a press conference Prid-
called to give details of the res-
toration work done on Ramses
during a seven-month stay
Paris, Dr. Bucaille said that of
the materials detected in the
abdominal cavity was tobacco
leaf, and that a tobacco parasi-
te was also found.

A large crack in the abdomi-
nal cavity permitted study of the
contents that had been inserted for
purposes of mummification.
Ramses II lived in the 13
century BC and most historic
records say tobacco was unknown
in the Old World until it was
brought by the Spaniards in the
West Indies in the 1500s.

Dr. Bucaille said there could
be no scientific certainty that
tobacco was originally prese-
nt in the abdominal cavity. "The
mummy of Ramses II was
died many times and was moved
around Egypt after it was
covered."

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

June, 1977

1,000,000 Shares

Petroleum & Resources Corporation

\$1.75 Convertible Preferred Stock

Convertible into Common Stock at the rate of approximately .9802 shares of
Common Stock for each share of New Preferred Stock (equivalent to a conver-
sion price of \$28.875 per share), subject to adjustment under certain conditions.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Drexel Burnham Lambert

Homblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask

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Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.

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مكتبة من الكتب

BUSINESS

FINANCE

**Profit
Sales
Records**

**Income
Is Cited**

LONDON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Merrill Lynch International Bank Inc. today announced that its first-half 1977 net income rose 29.7 per cent to \$39 million, while first-half sales rose 30 per cent to \$1.1 billion. The bank also reported that its first-half 1977 net income rose 29.7 per cent to \$39 million, while first-half sales rose 30 per cent to \$1.1 billion. The bank also reported that its first-half 1977 net income rose 29.7 per cent to \$39 million, while first-half sales rose 30 per cent to \$1.1 billion.

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**Brazil Steel Company
Gets \$505-Million Loan**

LONDON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Aco Minas Gerais (Acominas) signed today an agreement to borrow the equivalent of \$505 million from the Eurocurrency market to help finance a \$2.2-billion integrated steel complex in Brazil.

The funds, to be provided by 20 banks arranged in three groups, will be made available over periods ranging from five to seven years.

Morgan Grenfell, which co-ordinated the loan, described it as "the largest single financing ever done by a Brazilian borrower in the Eurocurrency market."

One group of banks led by Chase Manhattan and Citicorp will make available \$200 million in three portions maturing in five, six and seven years. The five-year loan will bear interest at 1 7/8 percentage points over the

London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for Eurodollars, the six-year part carries a spread of 1 7/8 points and the seven-year loan a spread of 2 1/8 percentage points.

Officials said these funds are expected to be drawn by the Brazilian "within days."

Another group of banks led by Morgan Grenfell and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas will provide \$135 million for slightly less than six years at a spread of 1 15/16 points.

A third group of banks led by Citicorp and Deutsche Bank will supply 400 million deutsche marks, also for just under six years at a spread of 1 15/16 points.

The steel complex, being built in Minas Gerais state, is expected to have a crude steel capacity of 2 million metric tons a year when the first phase of construction is completed in 1983.

The East European International Investment Bank (EIB) has signed a credit agreement with an international bank consortium for \$800 million.

Dresdner Bank, manager of the loan, announced today in Frankfurt. The amount was raised from the \$400 million originally planned due to strong investor interest, the bank said.

The interest charge will be 1 1/8 points over LIBOR for the first 1 1/2 years and 1 1/4 over LIBOR for the final four years.

The credit will be used to finance continued construction of the Orenburg gas pipeline bringing gas from the Urals to six East European countries, as well as to pay for imports from the West, Dresdner Bank said.

Spanish Agency Borrowers
Instituto de Credito, a Spanish agency, is raising a \$100-million, six-year Eurocurrency bank loan at an interest charge of 1 1/4 points over LIBOR, syndicate manager European Banking Co. said in London.

Meanwhile, the Development Bank of the Philippines is lining up a \$75-million loan from foreign banks, partly to help cash-strapped Marinduque Mining & Industrial Corp.

Greek Agency Raises Loan
LONDON, June 20 (Reuters).—Hellenic Aerospace Industry signed a \$60-million syndicated credit arranged by Citicorp International and Continental Illinois, the banks said today.

The loan is in two parts, one for seven years with a spread of 1 1/2 points over LIBOR and one for 10 years with a spread of 1 1/2 points for the first four years, rising to 1 5/8 for the subsequent three and 1 3/4 for the final three.

The loan, guaranteed by the Greek state, will be used to construct an aircraft maintenance installation.

In Tokyo, a consortium of Japanese and U.S. banks said they will extend Indonesia a \$50-million, seven-year loan which will be at 1 3/4 points above LIBOR.

The loan will help finance a liquefied natural gas development project of Indonesia's state-run oil company, Pertamina.

Swiss Canton
Head Resigns
BELLINZONA, Switzerland, June 20 (AP).—The chief executive of the Swiss canton of Ticino resigned today following public accusations that he was involved in the 2.2-billion-franc (\$850-million) Credit Suisse bank scandal.

The resignation of police minister Fabio Vassalli, the president of the Ticino cantonal government, was confirmed following an extraordinary cabinet meeting. It took effect immediately.

Mr. Vassalli, a leading member of the Christian People's party, worked for 11 years for a Chiasso law firm that played a key role in the Credit Suisse affair, uncovered last April and still under investigation.

Local newspapers and the influential liberal-conservative Neue Zürcher Zeitung said a confidential inquiry established that Mr. Vassalli drew consultant fees from both the Credit Suisse Chiasso branch and the Liechtenstein-registered Texon Finanzanstalt, which was involved in the illegal dealings with 2.2 billion francs of mostly Italian flight capital.

Mr. Vassalli reportedly drew 3,000 francs a month each from Credit Suisse and Texon. An inquiry is under way to determine why these revenues did not figure in his income tax report, official sources said. Tax evasion is not a criminal offense in Switzerland, but Mr. Vassalli could be liable to a fine.

Mr. Vassalli was elected a member of the cantonal government in 1975 after working for the law firm of Alfredo Noseda & Maspoli since 1964. Mr. Noseda was a Texon board member and has been charged with complicity in the scandal along with two other Chiasso lawyers.

The head of the Credit Suisse branch at Chiasso, on the Swiss-Italian border, and a top assistant are still in investigative custody as the probe continues.

EEC to Boost Bank's Activity

LUXEMBOURG, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Common Market finance ministers, as governors of the European Investment Bank (EIB), agreed in principle today that there is scope for a substantial increase in the bank's activities.

But a final decision, including action on an increase in the EIB's nominal capital, will not be taken before 1978, a spokesman said.

The EIB governors' agreement followed suggestions by Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan, who, as current president of the Community Council, said that the EIB's activities should be extended.

Mr. Callaghan's suggestion was part of a call at the last EEC summit talks in Rome for community action to help reduce unemployment, to encourage a higher level of capital investment in member states and to promote a greater degree of convergence in their economic performance.

The governors decided in July, 1976 to raise the EIB's nominal capital to 3,648 billion European Units of Account (one ECU equals about \$1.12) from 2,025 billion ECU. The increase, to be paid in by the nine member states, is being carried out in eight semi-annual installments.

EIB officials termed it significant that a new capital increase now appears almost certain next year, even though the four-year period over which the previous increase is staggered will not end before 1979.

An EIB communiqué noted that the bank's annual operations had risen threefold between 1974 and 1976 and nearly doubled in real, or inflation-adjusted, terms. The governors are positive that a continued increase in the bank's activities over the next year can be achieved, the communiqué said.

It said the EIB's main priority will be to develop further its financing of investments in the EEC's more backward regions and its support for projects which help to regenerate areas suffering from industrial decline.

The bank said it also intends to increase support for investment in energy since the community's heavy and costly dependence on oil imports is a root cause of its current economic malaise.

The bank also said today that its net profit rose in 1976 to 75.7 million ECU from 59.4 million ECU in 1975.

**Capital Injection
Is Also Planned**

The bank noted that 1976 results were heavily influenced by the fact that receipts on interest on loans rose 94.3 million ECU to 406.6 million, whereas interest and charges on borrowings rose by only 74.2 million, to 349 million ECU.

Fund Plan Opposed
LUXEMBOURG, June 20 (Reuters).—Common Market finance ministers reacted coolly today to a major new proposal from the EEC Commission for the community to raise more than \$1 billion in loans on the international capital market, EEC officials said.

Only Italy's Gaetano Stamatelli supported the proposal when it was discussed for the first time by the ministers here, the officials said.

The plan, presented by Commission vice-president François-Xavier Ortoli now goes to the Common Market summit in London on June 29 for further discussion. But the officials said prospects for its early adoption look slim.

Strongest criticism today came as expected from West Germany, which feels that the EEC's existing loan mechanisms are enough to meet its requirements.

Boosted by GNP Report
Rally Pushes Big Board Prices Higher

NEW YORK, June 20 (UPI).—Prices were mostly higher and rallying at the New York Stock Exchange closed today on favorable economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 3.82 to 924.27. It was up 1.19 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 90 to about 515.

Volume totaled 23.95 million shares, compared with 21.96 million on Friday.

The market was mixed and the industrial average slightly lower when the government reported in the second half of the session that the economy grew even faster in the first quarter than originally reported.

The industrial average was up about a point on a prediction from the Conference Board that the economy will continue to grow at a strong rate this year and next.

**U.S. Economic Growth
Seen Balanced, Healthy**

NEW YORK, June 20 (UPI).—The U.S. economy will continue a balanced, healthy growth through this year and next, according to a 12-member panel of distinguished economists and business analysts set up for the mid-year economic forum of the Conference Board.

In an annual outlook assessment for the board, a private, non-partisan economic research group, the forum participants agreed that, while inflation and unemployment will remain troublesome, economic growth during the next year and a half is expected to be broad-based and generally free of distortions.

A report on the forum and the panel members' forecasts were released over the weekend. These are some of the key projections of the panel for 1978:

• Gross national product will rise to \$208 trillion, up about \$206 billion over 1977.

• Real output (after allowing for inflation) will rise 4.8 per cent, nearly matching the rise of 5 per cent expected for this year.

• Consumer prices will rise by 6.2 per cent, compared with 6.5 per cent in 1977.

• Wholesale prices will increase by 6.6 per cent, as against 6.8 per cent this year.

• Unemployment will average 6.5 per cent, down from an estimated rate of 7.1 per cent in 1977 and 7.7 per cent in 1976.

• Industrial production will increase 5.4 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent this year.

• Corporate profits before taxes will reach \$183.7 billion, a gain of 10.2 per cent over 1977.

Edgar Fiedler, the Conference Board's vice-president of economic research, who was acting chairman of the forum and a member of the panel, commented:

"Although many forecasting uncertainties remain, both domestically and internationally, several of the larger question marks that faced analysts just a few months ago have receded into the background without creating any lasting economic turbulence."

"One of these was the economic disruption caused by the horrendous weather in January and

**U.S. Revises
GNP Growth**

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. economy grew even faster in the first quarter than originally believed, the Commerce Department reported today.

It said revised figures show that the real gross national product, the total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation, increased at a 6.9-percent seasonally-adjusted annual rate rather than the 6.4 per cent reported last month.

The revised figures also show that corporate profits after taxes rose 5.1 per cent in the first quarter at a \$91.2-billion seasonally adjusted annual rate. Previously, the government had reported that first-quarter profits rose only 0.9 per cent.

In explaining the upward revision, the department said that the new figures "incorporate additional data on investment income from abroad."

In the fourth quarter of 1976, real GNP increased at a 3.6-percent annual rate.

The department's initial report on first-quarter GNP showed a rise of 5.2 per cent and the first revision showed a 6.4-percent rise.

The revised report also showed that the GNP inflation index rose at a 5.7-percent annual rate in the first quarter, up from 5.5 per cent reported in the first revision last month, and very near to the 5.8-percent rate reported in the fourth quarter of last year.

**II Lynch Is Expanding
Commercial Banking Abroad**

By William Ellington

LONDON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Merrill Lynch International Bank Inc., the largest U.S. bank to develop a presence abroad, today announced that it is increasing its commercial banking business in several countries.

The bank said it is expanding its commercial banking business in several countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Japan.

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**Days It Supports Banks
Facing Private Securities**

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT).

The Federal Reserve Board has taken action favoring banks on the hotly contested field of private securities.

The board's decision, which is a significant step in the long-running debate over the limits of bank expansion, was announced today.

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**Paris Invokes
GATT to Set
Import Curbs**

PARIS, June 20 (Reuters).—France will introduce import controls for certain textile products this week to fight against growing unemployment in its textile industry, Foreign Trade Minister André Rossi has announced.

Mr. Rossi said that the controls, effective from Wednesday, will apply chiefly to men's shirts, women's blouses, T-shirts and cotton thread.

The measures, applied under Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, will be designed to limit imports of these articles to last year's levels, he said.

Mr. Rossi said Article 19 would not be applied to countries associated with the Common Market but indicated that France would have recourse to special provisions in the preferential agreements these countries have with the EEC.

He added that action would also be taken to stem imports of dresses, skirts, trousers and cotton fabrics from Wednesday, will apply chiefly to men's shirts, women's blouses, T-shirts and cotton thread.

The measures, applied under Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, will be designed to limit imports of these articles to last year's levels, he said.

Mr. Rossi denied that the measures were protectionist, saying that Article 19 allowed such moves to be taken under certain conditions when a home industry is seriously threatened by rising imports.

Between 80,000 and 90,000 jobs have been lost in the French textile industry since 1974, Mr. Rossi said. At the beginning of 1976 there were 385,000 workers in the industry.

"We find ourselves with a very serious problem in our textile industry, particularly as regards employment, because of imports from low-wage countries," the minister said.

Without controls, imports of men's shirts would have risen substantially this year, reaching up to a 100-per-cent increase over 1976, ministry officials said.

Mr. Rossi said the measures will remain in operation until the new international multilateral agreement, currently under negotiation, comes into force next year.

Price Rise Slows
WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 20 (AP-DJ).—The West German index of manufacturers' prices for industrial goods rose 0.1 per cent in May to 144.6 (base year 1970) and was up 3 per cent from May 1976, the Federal Statistics office reports.

In April, the index rose 0.4 per cent for a year-on-year rise of 3.4 per cent.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

June, 1977



Western Union Corporation

6,000,000 Depositary Preferred Shares

each representing 1/8th share of

9.50% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Holder of Depositary Preferred Shares may obtain the underlying Preferred Stock at any time by surrendering Depositary Preferred Shares on an eight for one basis, as more fully explained in the Prospectus.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

[illegible][illegible]

Total net dividends in 1976 are 241.7 million francs, or 16 F per share, compared to 15 F in 1975, representing a rate of increase corresponding to the general recommendation of the French government authorities. Payment of dividends will be made as of July 6 in exchange for coupon N° 21. A per-share tax credit (pre-paid taxes) of 8 F increases share earnings to 24 F per share of 50 F value.

These results have been approved by the Ordinary General Assembly of July 9, 1977, at the close of which an Extraordinary General Assembly adopted certain modifications to the statutes of the Company in order to bring them in line with legal requirements.

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank for-
eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies
in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers.
These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	SF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. K.
Amsterdam	2.4935	4.2920	101.89*	50.468*	36.317*	—	8.9150*	100.15*	41.200*
Brussels (s)	35.02	62.323	15.3970	7.2345	4.9705*	14.4625	—	14.4773	5.8358
Frankfurt	2.5553	4.0553	—	47.70*	2.8552*	—	6.535*	94.84*	38.55
London (s)	1.71855	—	4-0560	8.4965	1821.75	4.2595	62.55	4.2910	10.0225
Milan	361.93	1821.85	370.45	179.05	—	354.28	54.53	355.01	146.11
Paris	4.9433	8.5020	300.770*	—	5.5870*	193.350*	13.7050*	188.350*	81.650*
Zurich	2.4937	4.2926	100.81*	50.50*	0.2250*	90.995*	6.91625*	—	41.18*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market:
 Danish krone: 6.0570; Ecuador: 35.65; Israeli L: 8.41; Peseta: 69.455; Schilling
 16.795; Sw. krona: 4.4280; Yen: 272.75; Norw. krona: 5.2775; P.m. mark: 4.0000
 Belgian financial franc: 36.07; Hong Kong S: 4.0640; Singapore S: 4.46925; Dutch
 gldn S: 0.94535.

(s) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
 (x) Amounts need to buy one pound.

NEW YORK

DALLAS

DALLAS

NEW YORK

FAST, FREQUENT, DAILY.

American Airlines

June 26, 1977

	S	K	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	Sp. com.	Swiss F.	Dag. K.
Amsterdam	2,4935	2,2200	105.89	50.463	36.215	—	6.9158	100.15	41.303
Brussels (c)	36.08	62.33	15.9070	7.2045	4.0765	14.6625	—	14.47	5.9554
Frankfurt	2,3583	4,0598	—	4,7895	3,8685	—	64.638	78.83	—
London (c)	1,77955	—	4-0580	4-4905	1521.75	4,2905	62.05	4,2910	10.222
Milan	684.95	1521.85	375.46	179.05	—	354.28	24.53	355.01	146.1
Paris	4,9485	8,5020	—	—	5,5670	198.330	13.709	198.390	51.695
—	4,2875	8,5020	105.81	50.46	37.278	68.985	5.9765	—	41.11

(2) Amounts need to buy one pound.

FAST, FREQUENT, DAILY.

DALLAS NEW YORK

American

AMERICAN ALLIES

There are only a handful of such banks in the world, and Security Pacific Bank is one of

1. **STRENGTHENING THE POLICE**

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[illegible]

Despite Death Threat, Green Keeps Putt to Win U.S. Open

ve Anderson
la, June 20 (NYT).
to involving a putt
green while he was
telephoned death
life, Hubert Green
Open golf tourna-
ay with a par 70
total of 278, one
1. Graham.
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s 1 1/2 to 4-footers.
e putt crisply into
a bogey 5 on the
1 hole. That putt
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1. the 1975 Open
had a two-under-
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on the back nine.
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threat as he walk-
tee at the South-
try Club.
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the city policemen.
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pairing.
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of the U.S. Golf
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a for someone else.
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se that chance. We
spending play or
the alternative to
information about
not bother Green,



Hubert Green

as he claimed, but on the 15th
tee he snap-hooked his drive
toward the trees to the left of
the fairway on the 407-yard hole.
Fortunately for him, the ball hit
a tree trunk and ricocheted in-
to the rough, leaving him with
a clear shot to the green. He
hit an 8-iron and two-putted for
par.

About that time Graham was
holing out on the 16th green for
his 278, which meant that Green
had a one-shot lead going to the
16th tee. When he birdied that
569-yard hole with a 1-foot putt
after a superb wedge shot off
the browned fairway grass of
the spectator crossing, he knew
he could par in for a two-shot
triumph.

After a par on the 17th, Green
walked to the tee of the dogleg
right uphill final hole knowing
that a bogey 5 would win.

A Hair Too Far

"I thought I had it wrapped
up," Green recalled. "I knew on
my second shot I wanted to keep
it out of the left bunker and not
put it in the right bunker. I
hit a real good drive, but it was
a hair too far in the rough. I hit
a 4-iron because I wanted to be

over rather than short. I told
myself, 'Just don't knock the ball
in the left bunker.'"
"And that's where I hit it, in
the left bunker. Then I told my-
self, 'Don't blow it out short and
three-putt, don't dunk it.' I
chucked it about 30 feet short
but at least it was an uphill putt.
I'd practiced that putt all week
and I told Shane, my caddy, this
is the putt we practiced all week.
I hit the first putt as good as I
can hit it."

But the putt stopped "about
3 1/2 to 4 feet short," as Green
estimated. If he missed it, he
would oppose Graham in a play-
off.

Played It Straight

"I told myself, 'Slow takeaway,
accelerate through ball.' But that's
the hardest putt for me. I had to
play it straight, not a little right
or left."

When the ball disappeared into
the 4 1/2-inch-wide cup, Green
had won his first major cham-
pionship.

"I have to win a major," Green
said Friday. "It's about time I
grew up and won a major."

On the Professional Golfers As-
sociation tour since 1970, he has
won 11 other events, including
three consecutive tournaments last
year when he was the fourth
leading money-winner with
\$228,031.

Green's total here was three
shots away from the Open record
of 275 shared by Jack Nicklaus
in 1967 and Lee Trevino in 1968.

Graham, oddity, predicted pub-
licly last month that Green
would win the Open after having
been paired with him in the Me-
morial Tournament outside Co-
lumbus, Ohio. Green finished as
runner-up there to Nicklaus.

Graham's total of 280-136 for
the last two rounds tied the
Open record shared by Tom Weis-
kopf, Ken Venturi, Cary Middle-
coff and Gene Sarazen.

Weiskopf finished third yester-
day with a 71 for 281, one over
par. He had three consecutive
birdies, starting at the 16th hole,
but bogied the 18th hole.

Tom Purtzer was fourth with 72
for 282 while Jay Haas and Gary
Jacobson shared fifth with 283.



United Press International

PLAY BRAWL—Various members of the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Chicago Cubs tangle after a Cubs pitcher, Rick Reuschel, hit Reggie Smith on the ankle with a pitch.

Dodgers Beat the Cubs in Fight and in Game

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (UPI).
—Lee Lacy hit a home run and
a run-scoring double to lead the
Los Angeles Dodgers to a 3-1
victory over the Chicago Cubs
yesterday in a game enlivened
by a bench-clearing fight in the
third inning.

Cub starter Rick Reuschel and
Dodger right-fielder Reggie Smith
were the major participants in
the fight and were ejected along
with Chicago's manager, Herman
Franks, and catcher George Mit-
terwald.

Reuschel was warned for
throwing a ball over Bill Rus-
sell's head and then he hit
Smith, the next batter, in the
right ankle with a pitch that
set off the fight.

Smith, who punched Cardinal
pitcher John Denny eight days
ago in St. Louis when he hit
Smith with a pitch, limped to
the mound and hit Reuschel
with an overhand right.

Both benches then poured onto
the field, but the umpires
separated the clubs.

Don Sutton ran his record to
8-2 with a four-hitter as the
Dodgers increased their lead over
Cincinnati to 7 1/2 games.

Giants 8, Pirates 6

Giants 8, Pirates 6

At San Francisco, Darrell
Evans hit a two-run homer in
the seventh inning to give San
Francisco an 8-6 victory in the
second game and a sweep of a
doubleheader with Pittsburgh.

The Giants had 12 hits, in-
cluding two homers and three
doubles, to win the first game,
8-0, behind the five-hit pitching
of a rookie left-hander, Bob
Knepper.

The Giants took a 5-0 lead in
the second game when they
battered around against Larry
Demery in the first inning.

Padres 6, Cardinals 3

At San Diego, rookie Bob
Oswinko, with the help of a
five-run first inning, combined
with Dan Spillner in a five-hitter
to lead San Diego to a 6-3 victory
over St. Louis and a sweep of
their three-game series.

The 22-year-old left-hander was
relieved by Spillner with one out
in the ninth after giving up a
hit and a walk. Oswinko had
been within two outs of pitch-
ing the second complete game by
a Padre pitcher in 70 attempts
this season.

White Sox 2, A's 1

White Sox 2, A's 1

In the American League, at
Chicago, Kevin Bell hit a two-
run single and Jorge Orta hit
his seventh home run in a four-
run fourth inning that gave
Chicago a 5-1 victory over Oak-
land and a doubleheader sweep.

The White Sox won the open-
ing game, 2-1, when Wilbur Wood
and Leron Lagrow combined on
a seven-hitter and Lamar John-
son hit a pair of home runs. The
sweep, combined with Minne-
sota's loss to Kansas City, put
the White Sox two percentage
points ahead of the Twins in the
Western Division.

Chicago trailed, 1-0, in the
fourth inning of the nightcap
when Orta led off and tied it
with his homer into the leftfield
stand off Doc Medich. Two
outs later, Johnson got an infield
hit and Chet Lemon doubled.
Bell's single knocked in both
runners for a 3-1 lead and Brian
Downing doubled home the final
run of the inning.

Royals 3, Twins 7

At Kansas City, John May-
berry drove a double off the right
field wall with none out in the
ninth inning to score George
Brett from first base, giving Kan-
sas City an 8-7 victory over Min-
nesota and a sweep of their
three-game series.

Brett opened the inning by
beating out an infield single, his
third hit of the game, and May-
berry hit the next pitch 385 feet
—over the head of Glenn Adams
—to defeat reliever Dave John-
son. Larry Gura pitched to one
batter in the ninth, getting pinch-
hitter Willie Norwood to fly out,
to earn his fifth triumph in eight
decisions.

Mariners 2, Rangers 1

At Arlington, Texas, Ruppert
Jones' two-out ninth inning
home run lifted Seattle to a 2-1
victory over Texas.

Jones' 14th homer enabled
reliever Enrique Romo to even
his record at 4-4. Thirty-eight-
year-old Diego Segui went the
first 5 1/3 innings for Seattle but

was lifted following back-to-back
doubles by Claudell Washington
and Willie Horton.

Seattle opened the scoring in
the top of the sixth on Jose
Baez's single following a double
by Larry Milbourne.

Indians 4, Tigers 2

Indians 4, Tigers 2

At Cleveland, Jim Bibby sur-
vived nine walks as he pitched
a four-hitter to lead Cleveland
to a 4-0 shutout of Detroit.

Seattle opened the scoring in
the top of the sixth on Jose
Baez's single following a double
by Larry Milbourne.

The Indians took the first
game, 4-2, behind the pitching
of Wayne Garland and home
runs by Andre Thornton and
Larvell Blanks.

The defending champion, Bjorn
Borg, was seldom in trouble in
his opening match, coming
through 6-4, 6-2, 9-7 against
Antonio Zugarelli.

Other seeds followed Borg's
lead.

Vitas Gerulaitis, the eighth
seed, beat Tom Gorman in
straight sets, 6-1, 9-8, 6-3. Gor-
man appeared to have trouble
adapting from team tennis to
the best-of-five-set match on
grass and only made a fight of
it in the second set, which he
lost, 5-7.

Bob Lutz, seeded fifteenth, also
won in straight sets over Bernie
Mitton, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, while Brian
Gottfried, seeded fifth, beat
Ramiro Benavides, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Vitas Advances

Guillermo Vilas, seeded third
and in Borg's half of the draw,
recovered from 2-5 down in the
first set to defeat the most
dangerous unseeded player in the
tournament—Jan Kodex.

Vilas won, 9-8, 7-5, 6-4, against
the 1973 champion, taking the
opening set tie-breaker 7-2. The
left-hander had all the luck on
his side with seven net cords at
crucial points.

Erk Van Dillen slipped and
slid all over the court in going
down to the 10th seed, Adriano
Panatta, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

It was an incident-filled match
for more than the number of falls
each player took. Repeatedly
a bird stopped play, servers waiting
until it was chased off-court.

Temperatures in the 50s and a
chilling north wind kept the

from first place since April 27.
They get a chance to retrieve
the damage with three games
against the Red Sox next week-
end.

Martin looked drained but
calm after the game. "What's
the difference," the manager
asked, "Next Sunday will be in
first place. This is June, not
September. We've got a better
ball club than they do, but they're
hot right now."

The Sox have won 12 of their
last 14 games. Don Zimmer,
their manager, was naturally de-
lighted with the outcome. "I
don't know what it feels like
yet," he said. "This is the first
time I've been two and a half
games in first place."

Among the surprise Red Sox
contributors to the debacle was
Dwight Gooden, who hit a three-
run homer into the Boston bul-
pen for his first four-bagger
since August, 1975-204 games
ago.

Doyle said all he knew when
he hit his homer was that the
umpire was pointing up in the
air. "I figured either he was
trying to show me some sea-
gulls or it was a homer," the
second baseman remembered.
"And then I didn't see any sea-
gulls, so I knew."

Jackson had no comment about
the matter. He played the en-
tire game yesterday and had
some trouble with the bright
sunshine and overthrew a cut-
off man for an error. At bat,
he hit some vicious line drives
that were caught, ending his
hitting streak after 14 games.

The devastating loss dropped
the Yankees two and a half
games behind Boston in the
American League, Eastern Divi-
sion, the farthest they have been

Baseball's Millionaires

The following table shows how baseball's major free agents
are doing this season with their new clubs. The salaries are
for varying lengths of contracts and the figures are not official
but are those reported at the time of signing.

PITCHERS									
Player	Club	Salary	W	L	Saves	ERA	H	BB	SO
Jim Hunter	Yankees	3.75 mil	3	3	—	5.95	49	10	15
Wayne Garland	Indians	2.18 mil	3	7	—	5.18	93	25	24
Don Gullett	Yankees	1.90 mil	6	2	—	4.02	64	33	40
Rollie Fingers	Padres	1.66 mil	4	3	16	2.78	65	20	52
Bill Campbell	Red Sox	1.05 mil	5	3	14	2.33	46	20	55
Doyle Alexander	Rangers	855,000	6	3	—	3.38	82	33	33

HITTERS									
Player	Club	Salary	AB	R	E	H	HR	REI	
Reggie Jackson	Yankees	2.90 mil	274	212	43	58	12	33	
Joe Rudi	Angels	2.08 mil	271	229	47	62	13	53	
Gary Matthews	Braves	1.87 mil	267	202	35	54	7	24	
Gene Tenace	Padres	1.60 mil	235	213	30	50	8	36	
Don Eklund	Angels	1.59 mil	209	215	38	45	8	26	
Dave Cash	Expos	1.56 mil	298	262	45	78	0	17	
Bobby Grich	Angels	1.55 mil	243	181	24	44	7	23	
Sal Bando	Brewers	1.41 mil	238	239	31	57	8	32	
Bert Campaneris	Rangers	1.01 mil	261	238	26	62	2	14	

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	25	25	.500
Baltimore	35	24	.594
New York	36	25	.590
Seattle	28	31	.479
Milwaukee	31	35	.470
Detroit	27	35	.435
Toronto	24	37	.393

Western Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	35	27	.565
Minnesota	26	28	.483
California	31	30	.508
Kansas City	28	31	.479
Texas	30	30	.500
Oakland	28	34	.452
Seattle	20	39	.339

Sunday's Results			
Boston 11, New York 1			
Toronto 7, Baltimore 1			
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2 (11th)			
California 7, Milwaukee 6 (2d)			
Chicago 2, Oakland 1 (1st)			
Chicago 5, Oakland 1 (3d)			
Kansas City 4, Minnesota 7			
Seattle 2, Texas 1			

Monday's Games			
Cleveland at Toronto, 8			
Boston at Baltimore, 9			
New York at Detroit, 2			
Seattle at Kansas City, 2			
Texas at Minnesota, 2			
Oakland at Chicago, 2			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	29	23	.558
Philadelphia	34	24	.588
St. Louis	34	24	.588
Pittsburgh	32	29	.523
Montreal	27	34	.443
New York	22	35	.388

Western Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	43	22	.662
Cincinnati	34	28	.548
San Diego	31	33	.485
San Francisco	31	33	.485
San Diego	31	33	.485
Roston	27	38	.415
Atlanta	23	43	.348

Sunday's Results			
Montreal 3, Cincinnati 4			
New York 6, Houston 2			
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 2			
Los Angeles 4, Chicago 1			
San Diego 4, St. Louis 2			
San Francisco 3, Pittsburgh 0 (1st)			
San Francisco 3, Pittsburgh 6 (2d)			

Monday's Games			
Houston at Montreal, 8			
Atlanta at New York, 2			
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, 2			
Chicago at San Francisco, 2			
Pittsburgh at San Diego, 2			
St. Louis at Los Angeles, 2			

s to Protest After Fight

June 20 (AP).—Foreign Ministry will note to the Spanish about the reported of its embassy per-
anish fans angry at of Thailand's World

Boxing Council super-lightweight
champion, Saensak Muangsurin,
in Madrid.

Saensak won a unanimous 15-
round decision Friday over Pedro
Fernandez of Spain, but fans
threw beer cans and chairs into
the ring and a free-for-all ensued
in which several Thais were at-
tacked.

The Bangkok press front-pag-
ed the incident, describing it as
a "barbaric act." Saensak's man-
ager, Tibonbun Intrabun, said
today that "my boxer will never
fight in Spain again because we
had enough of a lesson."

Foreign Minister Upadit Pa-
chariyangkum said today that the
protest note would be handed to
Spanish officials either here or
in Madrid after an official report
of the incident was received from
the Thai Embassy in Madrid.

A part of the melee was seen
by Thai audiences over live tele-
vision.

Boycott Ended

At Kiel Regatta

KIEL, West Germany, June 20
(AP).—The Soviet Union and
three allies dropped their boycott
of the Kiel Week sailing regatta
today when the lone South
African starter withdrew on the
second day.

David Booth, who finished 63d
in the opening Finn class race
yesterday, said he decided to quit
because of the controversy.

The Soviet Union, Poland,
Czechoslovakia and Hungary
threatened to walk out to protest
racial policies by the South
African government.

East Germany's team return-
ed home yesterday when West
German organizers of the 95th
annual competition refused to
bar the South African entrants.
The East Germans said today
they plan to return shortly.

Lloyd Triumphs

Tanner First Big Loser As Wimbledon Begins

From Wire Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England, June
20.—The Wimbledon centennial
tennis championships opened to-
day with sentiment and sensa-
tion.

The sentiment was a parade of
champions of the past and the
sensation was the defeat of
fourth-seeded Roscoe Tanner by
John Lloyd, a 22-year-old Briton.

On the center court, high tem-
ple of the game, 43 former cham-
pions who won here between 1914
and 1976 walked across a red
carpet to be presented with com-
memorative medals and to link
arms and sing "Auld Lang Syne."

On an adjoining court, Lloyd
was being cheered on as he up-
set Tanner—who defeated Jimmy
Connors in the quarterfinals here
last year—3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-6.

Hitting Into the Net
It was a convincing victory.
Tanner just could not gauge the
pace of

